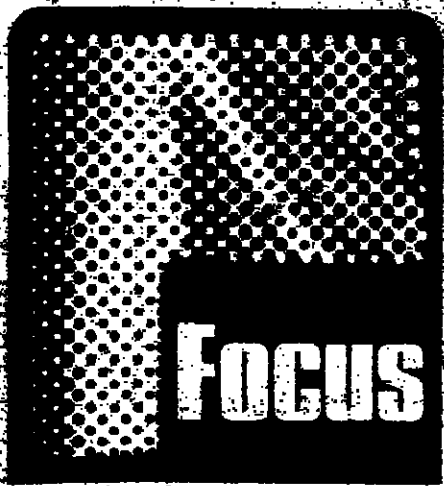


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She's cracking umpire barrier

By Phil Elderkin

St. Petersburg, Fla. — Women are into everything else these days, so why shouldn't they also earn a living as professional baseball umpires? Indeed, why not?

Part of the problem is that no woman has ever come along who could handle the job until 26-year-old Christine Wren arrived at Bill Kimamon's specialized umpire training school in Mission Hills, Calif., in January.

Prior to Miss Wren, a woman named Bernice Gera had dragged



AP photo

Christine Wren

baseball through the courts for the right to umpire, won her point, and was given a minor-league contract. But after working one game, in which she blew a routine call in the field, she resigned.

"But Christine Wren is something else," Kimamon said. "The first thing I told her was that we weren't going to alter any part of our training program to make it easier for her. I also reminded her that she would be coming into a man's world and that she would have to adjust to us, including some pretty rough language, rather than us changing our ways for her. But I could tell from her reactions that she had already anticipated something like this and was prepared to handle it."

Kimamon says that Christine Wren's knowledge of baseball's rule book and regulations amazed him. "I've never had a man come into any of our classes with a better knowledge of the rules than Chris, and most who sign up for training aren't even close to her," Bill explained. "I wondered about this until I discovered that she had umpired hundreds of park league, high school and college games in her home city of Spokane, Wash. She has also played amateur softball and toured the country with a girl's team known as the Yakima Webcats."

Kimamon says that although Christine does everything well mechanically and that her judgment is sound, she does have some bad habits in regard to sight lines and positioning on certain plays.

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Jobless cut of 1% a year charted by Senate panel

By Peter C. Stewart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Congress's budgetmakers take their first hard look this week at the nation's economy — a view both bleak and rosy.

The bleak side is that the recession, they say, may be deeper and longer than the Ford administration predicts.

The rosy side is that different federal spending patterns might produce one million more jobs than the Ford budget next year, with less danger of inflation.

The staff of the new Senate Budget Committee claims the panel can cut unemployment by 1 percent a year, starting next year, yet avoid re-inflating the economy by boosting its growth rate from the administration goal of 4 percent to 7 percent.

Inflationary impact?

"An accelerated recovery need be no more inflationary than an extended recession," it says. "In fact, if actions that will greatly increase energy prices over the next few years are avoided, the price level in 1980 might well be less than projected in the administration budget."

These views emerge from a staff study prepared for the opening Tuesday, March 4, of two weeks of hearings by the Senate committee, created last year to reassert congressional authority over the budget drafted by the President.

Significantly, the committee, chaired by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine, opens its hearings with leaders of organized labor and minority business, and defers listening to White House economic spokesmen until midway in the second week.

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U.S. to Peking: compromise on Cambodia

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The United States is trying to convince Peking that the best way to end U.S. support of the Cambodian Government is for the Communists to make a compromise settlement with Premier Lon Nol.

American analysts, steeped in years of Southeast Asian conflict, say the U.S. is following the line in the belief that the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian Communists supported by the Chinese, are engaged in an all-out offensive — "going for broke" — during the dry season, but that the Cambodian Government will manage to hold out until the dry season ends.

Last week President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Congress that the Cambodian government would fall "within weeks" unless the U.S. provided more aid very soon.

At that time, analysts believe, "cooler heads may prevail" in Peking and among the Cambodian Communist leaders.

These calculations are built on the belief that the attacking Cambodian Communist insurgents are taking considerably heavier losses than the defending government forces. The latter are estimated to have lost 20,000 men killed and wounded since the Communists began their offensive in January.

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Energy outlook still clouded

Congress: scorecard on tax rebate

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

As debate grows and White House and Congress map conflicting programs, where does the United States stand on the vital issues of tax cuts and energy policy for the future?

After President Ford combined both issues in his Jan. 15 State of the Union address, Congress launched tax cuts and energy on separate legislative tracks.

The final tax bill probably will be closely tied to the \$21.3 billion measure

passed by the House. That bill, weighted to help low- and middle-income Americans, provides for a 10 percent rebate on 1974 individual income taxes, up to a maximum of \$200.

(President Ford's plan would have given rebates up to \$1,000.)

Rebates proposed by the House bill total \$8.1 billion. This year's income taxes would be lowered by another \$8.1 billion, primarily through reductions in the withholding tax on pay checks. Finally, \$5.1 billion in business stimulus would be provided, by increasing the investment-tax credit for corporations from 7 to 10 percent.

The remaining question is when the final tax-cut bill, still to be passed by the Senate, will reach the President's desk, and whether it will include repeal of the oil-depletion allowance.

On energy, the outlook remains clouded. President Ford and Congress are proceeding in opposite directions toward the overall goal of reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil and stimulating domestic energy production.

With Congress, two energy programs compete, with final passage of an energy program still weeks, perhaps months, ahead. Both programs

— one sponsored by Al Ullman's Ways and Means Committee, the other by the Democratic leadership of House and Senate — reject Mr. Ford's imposition of tariffs on imported foreign crude.

President Ford, who already has slapped a \$1-a-barrel tariff on foreign oil, indicates at this writing he may postpone the second and third dollars, while awaiting a final energy program for Congress.

In January Mr. Ford spoke out for a phased repeal of the depletion allowance, linked to passage of a windfall-profits tax on oil companies and to decontrol the price of domestic oil and natural gas.

Tax cuts for individuals and corporations appeared to be steaming along when Mr. Ford indicated he would accept a House-passed package, calling for \$21.3 billion in tax cuts to stimulate the U.S. economy.

But a snag developed. The full House, much to the disgust of Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, attached to the tax-cut bill a measure to repeal the oil-depletion allowance, a controversial windfall which allows oil companies to deduct 22 percent of their taxable income.

Where Ullman stands

Mr. Ullman, chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, does not like the depletion allowance. But he fears that tying its repeal to the tax-cut measure may produce drawn-out debate in the Senate, thereby delaying passage of the tax bill.

This means that American families may not be getting those welcome rebate checks from the U.S. Treasury as soon as Congress and the White House would like it. But the checks will come, for everyone agrees on the need to pump fresh money into the economy, via tax rebates.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb, says White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen, finds "a distinct hope" in the plan put forward by Mr. Ullman. But more "in-depth analysis" is needed.

Mr. Ullman's plan is based on a retail tax on gasoline, rising to 40 cents a gallon, on import quotas, and on creation of a new federal agency to govern much of the nation's future energy policy.

The three rival tax, energy plans compared

House Ways, Means

• GASOLINE TAX: 5 cents a gallon this year, rising to 40 cents in four years.

• OIL IMPORT QUOTAS: to be set by a new federal agency, to reduce U.S. imports from 57 percent of consumption to 25 percent by 1985.

• FOREIGN OIL PURCHASES: the new agency would buy foreign oil by accepting sealed bids from producing nations.

• AUTO EFFICIENCY: steep excise tax on gas guzzlers, tax credit to buyers of fuel-efficient cars.

• DEPLETION ALLOWANCE: repeal of 22 percent on oil and natural gas.

• OIL, GAS PRICES: phased decontrol of domestic oil and natural gas prices, plus windfall-profits tax.

• ENERGY RESEARCH: creation of energy trust fund to finance development of alternative energy sources.

• IMPORTED OIL: no tariff.

• TAX CUTS (already passed by House): \$21.3 billion, including \$2.1 billion in 1974 income-tax rebates, up to a maximum of \$200 per person; \$10 billion in business investment credit for corporations (from 7 to 10 percent).

Democratic leaders

• GASOLINE TAX: 5 cents a gallon.

• OIL IMPORT QUOTAS: to be set through proposed National Energy Production Board; 500,000-barrel-a-day reduction this year, rising thereafter.

• FUEL ALLOCATION: proposed board to have authority to allocate fuel supplies within U.S. and decree gasoline rationing.

• AUTO EFFICIENCY: excise tax on gas guzzlers, tax rebates to buyers of fuel-efficient cars; car-makers required to raise gasoline mileage standards.

• DEPLETION ALLOWANCE: repeal of oil and natural gas allowance, except small producers.

• OIL PRICES: modified decontrol of prices on domestic "old" oil.

• ENERGY RESEARCH: creation of energy trust fund to develop alternative energy sources.

• IMPORTED OIL: no tariff.

• TAX CUTS: House-passed \$21.3 billion measure goes to Senate, linked to oil-depletion allowance.

President Ford

• GASOLINE TAX: none.

• OIL IMPORT QUOTAS: none; instead, reliance on higher tariffs to reduce imports.

• FOREIGN OIL PURCHASES: no federal agency to purchase.

• AUTO EFFICIENCY: relax clean air standards on cars in return for industry promise to increase fuel efficiency 40 percent by 1980.

• DEPLETION ALLOWANCE: phased repeal of oil and gas allowance, linked with windfall-profits tax.

• OIL PRICES: decontrol of domestic crude oil prices April 1.

• ENERGY RESEARCH: increased money for existing Energy Research and Development Administration [ERDA].

• IMPORTED OIL: \$3 a barrel, tariff on imported oil by April 1.

• TAX CUTS: although Ford plan differs in detail, White House indicates it will accept House version.

Why conservatives gain in West Germany



By Sven Simon

'More energy produces more security': Lorenz and campaign slogan

Will chimpanzees tell us how we learned to talk?

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two infant chimpanzees in Reno, Nevada, may serve as living Rosetta stones — the first means of comparing the innate language abilities of ape and man.

Already the chimps have begun using sign language as early as human children can. However, this is only the first step in the most recent scientific experiment exploring the language abilities of chimpanzees.

Since the late 1960s chimps have demonstrated an ability to use human sign language in scientific experiments. Although the first reports

generated a great deal of controversy, these now are widely accepted as fact. The scientific debate now centers on just how close the chimps' linguistic ability comes to mankind's.

Unlike the first chimpanzees to learn sign language, these young primates are being raised from birth in a language environment similar to that of the children of deaf parents. So the scientists conducting the experiment, Allen and Beatrix Gardner of the University of Nevada, argue that their performance should be directly comparable with such people.

Many scientists see these experiments as bridging the gap be-

tween man and the rest of the animal kingdom. They also represent a dramatic step in an increasing scientific understanding of what animals can do.

Over the last 50 years, discoveries that a number of animals use tools and that some can solve complex problems have helped force animal behaviorists to discard their old idea that animals are relatively crude living machines.

Anthropologists who believe that language evolved from man's tool-making activities have seized upon evidence that chimps can learn sign language to back their theory.

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Kidnapping may have focused Berlin vote

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Berlin

The West Berlin election for a new city government has confirmed a swing to conservatism noted in West German politics over the past year.

The results represent a continuing setback for the left-center Social Democrats and the governing coalition in Bonn, which they head.

The conservative swing in Berlin was undoubtedly heightened by the kidnapping three days before the election of the chief opposition candidate, Peter Lorenz, leader of the right-of-center Christian Democrats. But how much the kidnapping was a factor is not yet clear.

For the first time since the division of Berlin after World War II, the Christian Democrats topped the polls. But their victory was not big enough to give them an outright majority in the city parliament.

Coalition likely

This means that the Social Democrats, who have been the dominant party in West Berlin for 27 years and provided all its mayors, will probably form a coalition with the Liberal Free Democrats, already partners of the Social Democrats in the government in Bonn. In this case Social Democratic Mayor Klaus Schuetz will continue in office.

Talks on forming a new city government were suspended Monday pending the outcome of the kidnapping drama.

The airliner carrying the five prisoners released at the kidnappers' demand landed at Aden, South Yemen, after being refused permission to land by Syria, Libya, and Ethiopia.

(A fifth prisoner who had originally refused to take part in the plan joined the group Sunday night.) With the freed anarchists was former West Berlin Mayor Heinrich Alberts, a Protestant clergyman, who the kidnappers had demanded should accompany the group as a guarantee of its safety. The kidnappers had pledged that Mr. Lorenz would be freed unharmed when they knew the five anarchists had landed safely.

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First serious NATO split since detente era opened

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y. — Western diplomats are wrestling with NATO's first serious split of the post-cold war era.

But in trying to patch up the quarrel over Cyprus, which has alienated both Greece and Turkey from each other and their NATO allies, Western planners say they lack a vital ingredient

— what one diplomat calls the "cement of fear."

As a result, NATO's southern flank is recognized to be in a "monumental mess" and the Russians are waiting eagerly for "things to fall into their laps."

"When the Russians don't look like anything but nice pussycats, how do you keep the alliance together?" asks one Western diplomat.

The answer now appears to be an intense diplomatic effort on three fronts:

• The NATO allies of both Greece and Turkey are hard at work trying to reassure these two countries that each is valued highly and has an important role in the alliance. The Ford administration, in particular, is

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Life of ease under new attack in China

High party official publishes tough article on rising tide of materialism

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The new drive to curb bourgeois ideas and habits in China is beginning to look like an all-out offensive.
A massive article signed by the same ideological hard-liner who fired the first salvo in the cultural revolution, Yao Wen-yuan, filled most of the first two pages in Saturday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily.

Uncompromising tone
The uncompromising tone of this latest piece suggests that the new attack on bourgeois tendencies, said to be rising among party officials and others, may have a sharper cutting edge than the preceding campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, which had become mostly an abstract exercise by the time of the National People's Congress in January.
When the first article in the new series appeared, in Red Flag magazine a couple of weeks after the congress closed, some observers were inclined to see it as the beginning of a counteroffensive by radical elements displeased with the moderate set of the congress. This interpretation gained ground with the appearance of the essay by Mr. Yao, regarded as the country's foremost radical intellectual.

Tendencies condemned
But officials who discussed the article with correspondents were at

pains to stress that the decisions of the congress and the new campaign should be seen as part of a whole, and not as extensions of an inner-party feud.
The theme of the Yao article, quoting repeatedly from the instruction that Mao Tse-tung is said to have issued on the subject, is that the time has come to strike out at bourgeois tendencies and their practitioners in order to preserve the "dictatorship of the proletariat," the revolution.
The tendencies condemned are both personal and political — an inclination toward a life of comfort and ease; opposition to "proletarian" policies such as sending officials down to do extended stints of manual labor among the peasants, resettling young college and high-school graduates in the countryside, and eliminating material incentives in industry.

Master of invective
Mr. Yao, a master of colorful invective, appears particularly concerned about the temptations laid before young workers who have been promoted to positions of authority. They "must not become light-headed in a dazzling world of commodities, exchange by means of money, philistine flattery, sycophancy and factionalism," he says.
He goes on to describe sinister elements who stand ever ready to seduce glibly young people into "taking the capitalist road."
"Inexperienced, newly engendered bourgeois elements openly break the law while cunning bourgeois elements of long standing direct them from behind the scenes — this is a common occurrence in class struggle in our society today."
"We must adhere to our principle of laying emphasis on hitting the backstage abettors in dealing with corrupted young people who have committed crimes."

Fed under sharper fire for antirecession lag

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Federal Reserve Board has moved too timidly in countering the worst recession in 40 years, declare a series of critics before congressional committees here, and the question of the board's independence is now under examination.
The Fed has been criticized before and it always has had the comforting thought that if it lifted the brake and made credit cheap business would bound ahead.
But there is some doubt of this now, not only among critics of the Fed but by the chairman of that organization itself, Dr. Arthur F. Burns. There is plenty of credit, he argues. What is lacking is business confidence to borrow money at the rates available.
Dr. Burns's critics retort that the Fed isn't making things better by its policies.

Seriousness stressed
It is doubtful, some here note, if the public understands how widespread the criticism is or how seriously the situation is viewed.
Motor magnate Henry Ford II told a Senate committee that "there is a widespread impression that monetary policy has already been eased. This is simply not so."
Trade-union groups traditionally favor "soft" money and AFL-CIO leader George Meany characterized Dr. Burns sharply as a "disaster." Little attention normally is given to this kind of attack but now criticism comes from different quarters.
Paul Samuelson, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist and Nobel laureate, writing in Newsweek (March 5) says "the time has come to

dust out the old word 'depression' and declares that "if we go into a depression the Fed will justify being much of the blame."
Moderate conservative Paul W. McCracken, University of Michigan economist, and the man President Ford picked to summarize the findings of last September's "summit" economic conference here, is deeply concerned over the Fed's past restrictive monetary policy.
He testified here with former budget head Charles L. Schultz and Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (1964-1968) and all three criticized the Fed.
Dr. McCracken went further and said that the whole recovery program might depend upon it. He argued for a monetary expansion of "8 or 10 percent or even higher."
Testifying later, crusty, formidable Dr. Burns retorted that Congress should avoid interfering with the Fed.
"What if you want us to raise the money supply by 8 to 10 percent?" he demanded. "We have no intention of doing that as long as I am chairman."

Reexamination suggested
Dr. McCracken said it was time to reexamine the Fed's independence: the economic crisis can be worked out if the U.S. has "an appropriately expansive monetary policy," he said.
"We must re-examine making monetary policy part of government policy. Presidents are often held responsible at a time when a major instrument, the Fed, is telling the President that credit is none of his business."
Before the House Ways and Means Committee here, Dr. Burns declared he wasn't going to "open up the spigot," that "this country is awash with liquidity; what is lacking is confidence."

Troop commitments resisted

By Robert Press
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Americans strongly resist further U.S. troop commitments overseas and in the case of the Middle East would rather pay more for gasoline than support a U.S. invasion of an oil-producing country, according to a Louis Harris poll released Monday.
The poll, taken in December of some 1,500 Americans and 330 national leaders, shows: 11 percent of the public and 6 percent of the leaders would favor a troop commitment if North Vietnam launched a major attack against Saigon. If Israel were being defeated by Arabs, only 27 percent of the public and 41 percent of the leaders would favor sending in U.S. troops.
Some 66 percent of the public would accept gasoline rationing if President Ford or Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said it was necessary, but only 39 percent would support a price boost of 25 cents a gallon or more.
Seventy-four percent of the public would go without meat one day a week to ease food shortages, but 70 percent opposed food price hikes of more than 10 percent to curtail consumption.
Seventy percent of the public and 73 percent of the leaders favor cutbacks in military aid to other nations.



Amtrak—lots of paint and polish, but passengers still rail about bad service

Rail passengers get to let off steam

ICC officials invite complaints at hearings, as Amtrak begins getting new cars in April

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Americans who travel by train are about to get their first chance to let off steam before public officials who can do something about the poor quality of service many say they have encountered.
Coaches without heat or air conditioning, "over-booked" trains that force travelers to stand for hours, dirty depots and passenger compartments, trains that do not arrive or depart on time.
These are some of the most frequent complaints U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) officials expect to hear when a series of public hearings on the quality of passenger rail service opens March 4 in New York City.
The four-day hearings are the first of several to be held in major U.S. cities in the months to come.
ICC officials in Washington say they already have received a great many such complaints from rail passengers, and the testimony from travelers will provide a basis for determining whether greater enforcement of federal regulations is needed, and whether there also is a need for stronger rules governing the quality of passenger service.
Inadequacy conceded
These officials tend to think the hearings will lead to further federal

steps to improve what is generally conceded, even by railroad officials, to be inadequate services.
Officials of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation — Amtrak — contend that since they took over passenger service from 16 of the country's major railroads on May 1, 1971, a number of improvements have been made in the quality of passenger service.
Nevertheless, they concede that many of the 13.5 million rail passengers last year had good reason to gripe about their service.
"Part of the problem," explains Fletcher Prouty, director of plans and projects for Amtrak, "is that we've had a fixed number of cars; when an increase has been demanded — such as on Thanksgiving and other holiday weekends — we just don't have the flexibility to add more cars." Thus passengers are left standing.
"Antiquated equipment systems" also are to blame, he says. "A 25-year-old car has a 25-year-old heater and wiring," Mr. Prouty notes. "Our 1,422 cars have come from 82 different sources or companies."
This situation will improve in April, when the first shipment of 20 new passenger cars will be delivered to Amtrak — the first new passenger coaches to go to any U.S. railroad in 20 years with the exceptions of experimental and special trains such as the "Metroliner" and Turbo trains.
Earlier this week it was revealed that Amtrak was expected to announce it would buy 200 more Metrolin-

er-type railway cars and that it hopes to buy another 235 bi-level passenger cars. The combined cost of the purchases, it was estimated, would be about \$245 million.
Plan delights
Until last October, Mr. Prouty explains, the government had not been willing to guarantee the loans needed to convince railcar manufacturers to open their production lines.
Railroad officials are jubilant over the announcement last week of a plan to put new high-speed rails between Boston and Washington.
The proposal is part of a plan for reorganizing the railroads that carry freight to 17 Northeastern and Midwestern states.
Amtrak officials see the move as a first step toward the return to the high-speed trains of the past. The New York-to-Washington "Metroliner" carries passengers at 75 miles per hour; the new Boston-to-Washington link is planned for speeds of 115 mph. Trains in Europe, in contrast, travel up to 155 mph because tracks there are designed for passenger trains only, an important comfort and speed factor missing in the United States, say railroad officials.
Amtrak officials also stress that they have charge of only long-distance trains (no commuter lines), and that many passenger complaints, under close scrutiny, are found to center mainly on holidays and other peak travel periods when the railroads are under a strain to keep up.

Thirty parties struggle in South-West Africa

Tribal blacks lack political unity

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, South-West Africa
White people in South-West Africa (Namibia) do not expect to find black guerrillas or freedom fighters here, as in Rhodesia or Mozambique.
"This country is so open and sparse any terrorist would have difficulty hiding," a long-time white resident said. "One helicopter or light plane can see for miles at a time. Besides, it's too far for them to get from the tribal areas of Windhoek."
The general impression among whites, moreover, is that the blacks are not yet really politically active or united.
This may be an overoptimistic view, however. Similar views were held in various white-ruled African countries before successful black resistance or liberation movements came into being.

toward apartheid, Dirk Mudge, head of the Legislative Assembly's executive committee, said:
"Before you do away with apartheid, there will have to be a change of heart. Both sides will have to be ready to accept one another. Whenever black and white are prepared for this, then the laws that discriminate — and protect — will no longer be needed."
To allow blacks to go to a rugby match, for example, will not really improve the situation, the former rugby-playing Mr. Mudge continued. A process of education is needed first for both sides to accept each other. Only then can the government do away with separate facilities, he said.
Peaceful solution sought
Asked how long this process would take, Mr. Mudge would only add that it takes time. Black leaders long ago decided this indefinite time span really means never or forever. But

like all white officials in southern Africa, Mr. Mudge remains publicly confident a solution will be found.
Non-whites don't want blood, he said. "They want a peaceful solution."
Efforts by the United Nations Committee on South-West Africa to organize a boycott of South-West African mineral cargoes meanwhile has met with little success. Already Japan and Britain have indicated they do not intend to comply, and officials here do not expect the United States to cooperate with the impounding of cargoes either.
"Impounding cargoes is only possible if the big Western powers cooperate," Mr. Mudge pointed out. "But the boycott goes too far, and the world is not responding."
South-West Africa, he added, is not ignoring or underestimating the threat, however.

Last of a series on South-West Africa.

Interstate highways get a boost

By the Associated Press

Washington
Recent actions by the Ford administration and by federal judges have given new impetus to construction of the far-behind-schedule interstate highway system, but several major roadblocks remain.
Construction of the 42,500-mile system has been slowed severely in recent years by less than full financing, the eroding effects of inflation, and by problems in getting construction crews, equipment, and supplies.
As a result, many segments of the system already are in need of repairs and upgrading even though the total system is far from complete.
\$10 billion for repairs
Carlton C. Robinson, vice-president of the Highway Users Federation, estimated last week that it would cost

nearly \$10 billion at 1975 prices just to upgrade and repair sections of the interstate that have already been completed.
He predicted it would cost \$58 billion to complete the total system within 10 years if inflation continues at its current pace.
The federation's estimates are far higher than those compiled by the Federal Highway Administration, which do not include an inflation factor.
The Federal Highway Administration predicts \$31.5 billion will be needed to complete the total system. The government already has spent \$55.72 billion.
No one is sure just when the vast system will be completed. Federal Highway Administrator Norman T. Minn said in a recent interview the interstate system might not be finished before the year 2000.

Left, right tug anew at Italy's stalemate

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new test of strength is being mounted in the wings between the two conflicting alternatives canvassed as a way to get Italy out of its chronic political stagnation — or "immobilismo" as the Italians call it.
These two alternatives: either (1) a swing to the right with a Gaullist type, no-nonsense government — a course advocated by Christian Democrat Party Secretary-General Amintore Fanfani and thus sometimes dubbed "Fanfangelismo"; or (2) a swing to the left with the Communist Party being brought into or associated with a government led by Christian Democrats of the left — referred to sometimes as "the historic compromise."

General strike called

A reminder of Italy's chronic troubles is the four-hour general strike called throughout the Italian transport system for Tuesday. If effective, it will involve bus, train, air, and boat services. The country is the most strike-ridden of all on the European mainland.
Italy's political (and economic and social) problems stem from the fact that the Christian Democrats (DC) have been in effect the permanent party of government since the end of World War II, and the Communists (PCI) the permanent party of opposition. In general elections the DC regularly tops the polls, with the PCI regularly coming second.
The DC has in effect a permanent roster of prime ministers who alternate in office, depending usually on the coalition that one or the other is able to form with one or more parties which have gotten fewer votes in the elections than the Communists. The Communists have never been included in a coalition since the months following World War II.

Call for compromise

In mid-February, PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer repeated his call for the "historic compromise" with those segments of the DC willing to work with the Communists.
Speaking in Perugia, he sought to reassure those within and without Italy fearful of Italian withdrawal from NATO if the Communists came into government, by insisting that while detente was desirable, it could not be achieved by unilateral withdrawal of Italy from the Western alliance.
Mr. Berlinguer also called attention to the fact that Perugia is capital of the Communist-governed region of Umbria and said that this was an example of what the PCI could contribute to sound administration. The PCI points also to the city of Bologna as an example of how well Communists can run things.

Fanfani rebuffed

The PCI leader may well have thought that the time was ripe for another push toward the historic compromise because Mr. Fanfani — its chief opponent in the DC — has still not recovered from the setback of being rebuffed by the electorate last year when it rejected his advice to block liberal divorce reform in Italy.
Within the DC, Mr. Fanfani found leftist party members and particularly its youth movement in revolt against him. Last week, he responded by removing youth movement leaders across the country and replacing them with his own nominees.
On Friday DC youth movement members, outraged by his changes, layd off Mr. Fanfani outside his office and police had to be called to allow him to proceed.

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Though still officially encouraged Big Soviet families out of fashion

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — Mother heroines — women who raise 10 or more children in the Soviet Union — have gone out of fashion.

Though officially encouraged and financially supported by the Soviet Government, large families have lost the public sympathy they once enjoyed. And this has the country's mother heroines concerned.

The weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta has jumped into a discussion of the topic, and the reactions that have followed say more about the evolution of social thinking in the Soviet Union than any amount of statistics or government propaganda.

The discussion in Literaturnaya Gazeta is focused upon Vera Kuchina, who has 10 children ranging in age from two to 18 years. The eldest son has just entered the Army to do his compulsory service. Mrs. Kuchina herself is under 40 and completed high school before getting married. She works as well.

Special gesture

Back in November, in an issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta, Mrs. Kuchina described her woes as a mother of a large family. She lives in a six-room apartment with her family. They have a vegetable garden, a cellar to store vegetables and other goods. Five of the children go to public schools, which give \$140 each year for the children's clothing as a special

gesture. The total income of the family is not revealed, but she gets a state stipend for four of the children, which is probably around \$70 per month.

In her long letter to the editor, Mrs. Kuchina went into her difficulties in detail. She complained that she was not given any special consideration in the shops and had to stand repeatedly in queues while certain other persons were allowed to skip them altogether.

Lack of sympathy

But it is the lack of public sympathy that especially bothered her. The neighbors complained about the noise coming from her apartment. Once, when she had arranged for one ton of potatoes to be brought to her cellar direct from a farm, the truck did not turn up, and when she went to the garage to find out about it the man in charge said, "I'm fed up with your affairs, Mrs. Kuchina."

Mrs. Kuchina had sent the letter to the weekly to suggest that more could be done for such big families and that the public should be urged to treat them with respect and consideration. She herself was out of sympathy for one- or two-child families because she felt that such children grew up to be egotists.

Three months later, in its issue of Feb. 26, Literaturnaya Gazeta published a full-page letter from Mrs. Kuchina. After her first letter Mrs. Kuchina received a lot of mail, and while much was sympathetic, it was the disapproving letters that stood out.

Mrs. Kuchina herself commented, "In many letters I can feel a strange hatred toward" having many children. For instance, one anonymous letter declares, "Many children is the lot of primitive tribes. It is the result of an absence of intellect and culture."

Many more letters complain of Mrs. Kuchina's big family taking an undue share of goods and services. The sympathetic letters generally were from older people, many of them confessing to be lonely because their only sons or daughters were lost during World War II. Others were from mothers in a similar position.

Altogether there appears to be a growing disapproval for big families like those of Mrs. Kuchina. The Soviet weekly itself did not take any position but stated that it would continue the discussion.

Complicated problem

In the Soviet context the problem is a complicated one, and the fact that many of the critical letters were anonymous underscores this. Officially, the policy is to encourage people to have more children because the rate of population growth among the Russians is falling alarmingly, and many demographers are urging special measures to keep up population growth.

The critics, then, of multichild families do not want to come out in public when they have such hostile attitudes toward what amounts to an official government policy.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Supreme Court 'narrows' absolute privacy rights

Rights of newsmen extended

Supreme Court reverses Georgia statute that put right to privacy ahead of right to know

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Newsmen in the United States now are able to report fully items that come to light as a result of judicial or legislative hearings.

But they must still be careful with "private" matters not made part of the public record.

This is the basic meaning of a U.S. Supreme Court decision Monday that in effect puts the right of newsmen to cover hearings fully and accurately above the right of those involved in the hearings to avoid unwanted publicity.

By a vote of 5-4, the Supreme Court held unconstitutional a Georgia statute making it a misdemeanor to publish or broadcast the name or identity of a rape victim where that victim's name is part of a public trial record.

Name mentioned in trial

The case concerned a civil damage action brought by the father of a

deceased rape victim against a broadcast organization that had mentioned her name while covering the trial.

The court, however, stopped short of holding truth to be an absolute defense in cases based on invasion of privacy.

The case — Cox Broadcasting Corporation v. Cohn — grew out of a 1971 rape incident in which the victim lost her life.

The victim's name arose during the trial of the rape suspects and was mentioned by a Macon, Ga., television reporter.

Although no criminal prosecution against the reporter resulted, the company was sued for damages by the victim's father, Martin Cohn.

In upholding Mr. Cohn's suit, the Georgia Supreme Court indicated that the case was grounded in the public policy of the state as expressed by criminal statute.

Reversing the decision of the Georgia high court, a majority of U.S. Supreme Court justices, led by Associate Justice Byron R. White, limited the review to the question: Can a state forbid publication of the name of a rape victim when that name is avail-

able from judicial records maintained in connection with public prosecution and which records are themselves open to public inspection?

Fair trial guaranteed

In holding that it could not, Justice White noted that in such proceedings, "The function of the press serves to guarantee the fairness of trials and to bring to bear the beneficial effects of public scrutiny upon the administration of justice. . . . The freedom of the press to publish that information appears to us to be of critical importance to our type of government in which the citizenry is the final judge of the proper conduct of public business."

Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist, the lone dissenter, avoided comment on the substance of the dispute, arguing only that since the Georgia civil action had not yet reached trial, the constitutional issue was not ripe for federal determination.

Associate Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William O. Douglas wrote separate concurring opinions.

A shop where employees set pay

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

Hard-pressed by your bills? Behind with your payments?

How would a neatly mimeographed message like this make you feel?

"This letter officially cancels the bill, and you are no longer under any obligation to pay us. We have decided not to give this bill to a collection agency, as our gain would be small compared to your loss."

"We would appreciate it, however, if you would take a moment to tell us why you made the decision not to pay us. It would be very helpful to us and the rest of our customers."

Now, is this any way to run a business? Indeed, it is — in the prosperous-looking brightly lighted appliance shop of Arthur Friedman, that is.

Adam Smith revised

Mr. Friedman is the marketplace philosopher and Oakland capitalist who, for the last five years, has been giving Adam Smith a new kind of twist.

"The more you offer, the less you have to give," is how Mr. Friedman explains his unorthodox approach. "But if you just do it for your own personal advantage, it will never work," he quickly adds.

But the mustachioed merchant with

long sideburns maintains his special letter is at least as effective as collection agencies with their complications and "hassles," after all, doesn't that message leave a wayward customer feeling guilty? "I sure hope so," Mr. Friedman answers with a twinkle and a grin.

It all began five years ago when Mr. Friedman decided to put into practice the lessons he had learned at small seminars on the psychology of communication.

Reactions varied

So he called together the family firm's 15 employees to tell them that they alone would set their own wages and work conditions. "Their reactions ranged from terror to disbelief," Mr. Friedman recalls.

"I have to demonstrate I am concerned about them, so that they can be concerned about me. Generally speaking, I never say 'No,'" is the way Mr. Friedman explains his philosophy.

Actually, under this system Mr. Friedman, who says he tells his employees to take at least union wages, never even gets a chance to say "No." An employee who wants a raise simply asks accountant Stan Robinson to enter it in the books, Mr. Friedman says.

So when was the last raise taken? "I don't know. Maybe someone took one yesterday," Mr. Friedman replies.

All this works a lot more smoothly than an outsider might expect, according to both employees and management.

Average hike is \$15-20

"Nobody's greedy, and that's what it takes to make the system work," says Tom Hocker, an appliance repairman who has been with the Friedman family store for 23 years. He says he last raised himself from \$250 to \$275 a week in the middle of last year.

On the average, employees raise themselves \$15 to \$20 a week per year, according to accountant Stan Robinson.

Reverse psychology triumphed again one day when accountant Robinson looked so "down in the dumps." "I told him to take \$50 from the till and take the day off," Mr. Friedman says.

"I took the money and started out the door, but I changed my mind and returned, when I suddenly remembered all the work I wanted to finish," Mr. Robinson recalls.

Methadone treatment still controversial

Four years in program have taken Jim off the street, back to the working world

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Forceful and coherent, Jim appears to be a model patient — his four years of heroin addiction, of wrecked health, of stealing and dealing, now succeeded by four years of methadone maintenance "treatment," regained weight, a regular job, a wife and baby.

But is he typical? Or is he a rare methadone maintenance success? And what is the real cost of his rehabilitation?

Those are the questions at the heart of the controversy over fighting heroin addiction with methadone maintenance programs now 10 years after the first major program opened in the Beth Israel Hospital's Bernstein Institute in February, 1965.

Advocates of methadone maintenance point to Jim and others like him as proof of their success in getting addicts off the streets, back to "normal health" (though now addicted to methadone) and into jobs. For them, Jim is typical, or at least not unusual among America's 68,000 methadone maintenance patients.

Addiction increase charged

Critics acknowledge limited successes along those lines, but say they are achieved at the cost of actually increasing addict numbers, often at public expense.

They doubt that essentially human inadequacies can be solved by drugs. They contest statistics showing reductions in crime. They say methadone maintenance dodges the crucial problem, multiple drug abuse.

To such critics, Jim is far from typical. They look skeptically at his claims to have been fully addicted to heroin before he switched to methadone, and even more cautiously at his claims that he now refuses all other drugs and has entirely abandoned crime.

Some of the controversy appears to have ebbed. "It's so quiet, it's unnerving," says one U.S. Government official. But the basic dispute remains:

• Methadone maintenance advocates assert that there is no real cure

for heroin addiction, except in very rare instances. "Sure we'd like to make the patient abstinent," says Dr. Harvey Gollance, director of the Bernstein Institute. "But experience tells us they drop out. Then what do you do? At this point in history, this is the best thing around."

Critics of methadone, itself a powerful narcotic, demand greater efforts toward complete cure. They are convinced that environment plays an important part in addiction, citing the ability of many Vietnam veterans to drop their heroin addiction entirely upon leaving Vietnam.

• Methadone maintenance proponents cite a variety of statistics to show that their programs get heroin addicts out of crime and into useful jobs. Methadone, they say, enables addicts to take advantage of the counseling and back-up services which are an integral part of good methadone programs.

Critics cite other statistics showing that the only "crime" reduced is drug-dealing; that other crimes may even increase. Methadone maintenance, they say, only tackles the symptoms, not the psychological or environmental cause of addiction. What's worse, they add, is that the nation's 739 methadone treatment centers can't become "the biggest source of narcotics in the community," — at government expense.

• One leading drug expert says that "There are many thousands of men and women now on heavy doses of methadone who never had any heroin addiction in the first place." These people, he asserts, were accepted on methadone maintenance programs and became methadone addicts without those programs making sure they were genuinely heroin addicts. The law demanding that they have been heroin addicts for two years, he adds, is often evaded and usually scantily enforced.

• Advocates say that methadone, in high doses, prevents addicts getting a kick out of other narcotics like heroin. Therefore, they assert, it lifts addicts out of the drug scene.

Critics doubt this claim. They say that many methadone maintenance patients continue to resort at least occasionally to heroin.

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To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in everyday English, the publishers have printed full details of their interesting self-training method in a 32-page booklet, "How You Can Gain a Command of Good English," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your name, address and zip to: English Division, Career Institute, Dept. 900-33, Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, CT 06816. (A home study school.)

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financial

Can product safety be too costly?

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There are times when it is just too expensive to make a product safer, Murray Weidenbaum believes.

He urges that government accurately tote up the costs of what he calls "The new wave of regulation." Mr. Weidenbaum, a Washington University economist and former assistant Treasury secretary, has just written a book called "Government-mandated Price Increases."

Mr. Weidenbaum's targets are not the old order of regulation — the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the like — but the Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, and other agencies of that type.

Urgent needs, he agrees, led to the creation of these newer agencies to protect the public, the consumer, the worker; but he also argues that there are substantial costs involved in providing that protection, costs that often are ignored in setting standards.

Cost not considered

In his insights is the view summed up by R. David Pittle, a member of the CPSC, whom Mr. Weidenbaum quotes: "When it involves a product that is unsafe, I don't care how much it costs the company to correct the problem."

That approach drives Mr. Weidenbaum right up the wall. He doesn't want unsafe products on the market, but he wants CPSC to recognize that there are degrees of safety and that reaching the nth degree can end up costing consumers, not the manufacturer, so much that demand for the product vanishes.

Mr. Weidenbaum points to a suit filed by CPSC in St. Louis early last year. A company had produced but not yet distributed 1,494 containers of windshield washer solvent that were without child-proof caps and were not labeled with the required statement, "cannot be made nonpoisonous."

"What remedy did the commission seek? That the caps be changed and the necessary four words of bureaucracy be posted on each of the bottles?" writes Mr. Weidenbaum. "Hardly. Instead, it ordered that each and every one of the 1,494 containers of windshield washing material be destroyed — no doubt contributing to the nation's pollution problem. And those of us who use that kind of solvent in our cars . . . of course wind up paying the higher price that results from this federally mandated waste."

If that is a small item, there are the costs associated with automobile safety and emission standards that Mr. Weidenbaum puts at a conservative \$3 billion in 1974.

Mr. Weidenbaum's whole point is that there should be limits in mandating safer, cleaner-to-operate cars and

other products. Congress and various agencies have responded to legitimate appeals for action to protect people, often without ever calculating what it will cost the people being protected. The costs show up in the federal budget in only a very limited way, but they have been a significant factor in inflation in recent years, some economists believe.

"The public does not get a 'free lunch' by imposing public requirements on private industry," Mr. Weidenbaum explains. "Although the costs of government regulation are not borne by the taxpayer directly, in large measures they show up in higher prices of the goods and services that consumers buy. These higher prices, we need to recognize, represent the 'hidden tax' which is shifted from the taxpayer to the consumer."

In his 112-page book published by the American Enterprise Institute, Mr. Weidenbaum covers only one way in which government actions lead to higher rates of inflation.

Some members of Congress are beginning to look askance at a whole range of issues that affect prices, such as whether the basic social security tax, which is an important cost for employers, should be increased in the traditional way to pay for higher fringe benefits, or whether it may not be time to finance part of those benefits through the income tax system, which does not raise an employer's labor bill and ultimately his prices.

VW tries new image as its bug runs down

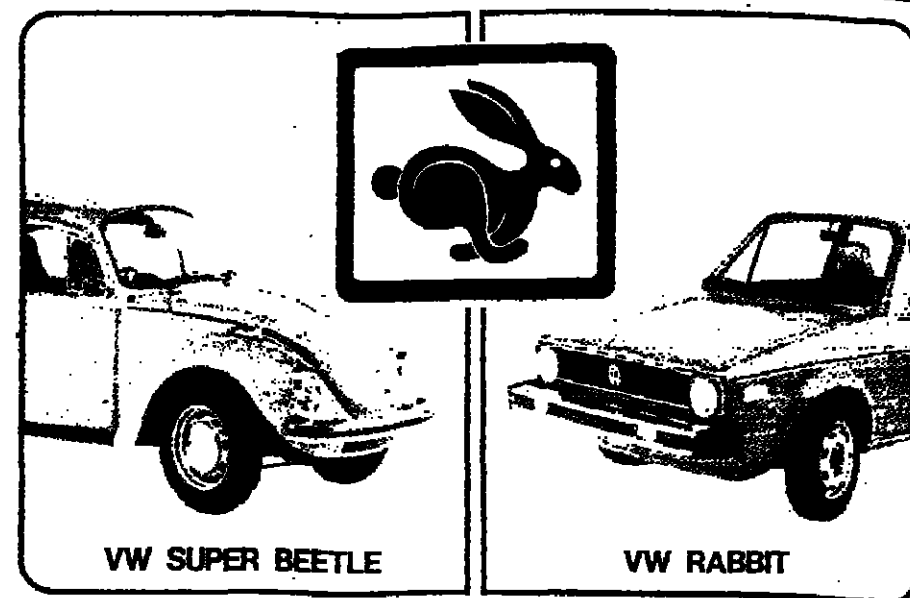
By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

After spinning along in a U.S. sales boom lasting some 25 years, the Volkswagen is having trouble getting traction.

Not only have U.S. sales taken a devastating drop in the last 12 months, but so has the American dollar vis-a-vis the West German mark. That adds up to a one-two punch for Volkswagen of America (VW-A).

It is no secret that VW-A, wholly owned subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk, loses money on every car it sells in the United States.

To make money VW would have to boost the price of its cars dramatically, a thought anathema to anyone involved in the marketing of VWs in a severely disrupted car market.



VW SUPER BEETLE

VW RABBIT

Will the Rabbit run Volkswagen out of the red?

The price of the venerable beetle already has gone up more than 50 percent in the last two years, and the cheapest VW today, including some of the basic equipment which used to be standard anyway, is well over \$3,000.

Therefore, VW is counting on its two new products, Rabbit and Scirocco, plus the year-old Dasher, to pull it out of its sales rut. The company also needs some help from the exchange rate between the dollar and the West German mark.

VW-A works on a credit basis with the German manufacturer by buying marks at what it hopes is an advantageous rate.

"You have to buy forward," says Stuart Perkins, president of VW-A. "You say, the rate looks pretty good today so let's buy some marks; in other words, we stockpile them."

"But," he admits, "if we had to go into the market right now, we would be in real trouble."

Upturn expected

Mr. Perkins looks for an upturn in the rate before too long.

"We're just going to have to ride it out a little bit. In the final analysis, we must at all costs protect the organization we have in the U.S. One can't put a price tag on 20 years of developing a fairly good organization. So we have taken the position that we are prepared to ride with the punches in order to protect the organization."

Then he adds wistfully: "Of course, you can only do that for a certain period of time."

Volkswagenwerk still is reeling after a devastating year of cutbacks, unemployment, and sky-high losses.

Last year the West German auto manufacturer lost \$80 million on its worldwide operations. At the root of the decline is the huge cost of restyling its entire image and coming out with such cars as the Scirocco, Rabbit, and Dasher. A minicar named Polo probably will not be sent to the U.S.

\$2 billion switch

The company spent at least \$2 billion to develop its all-new lineup, a complete departure from everything VW has stood for since the renaissance of the pre-World War II beetle by Heinrich Nordhoff.

VW has ditched the air-cooled, rear-engine concept for the water-cooled, front-engine, front-wheel-drive transverse power plant, fathered by Prof. Ernst Fiala, head of development for VW in Germany.

It clearly is the biggest model switch in the history of carmaking, downplaying the venerable beetle and turning instead to an array of cars which are notable for forward-looking styling and quick response on the highway.

The beetle, in fact, may soon be phased out of production in Germany altogether and built only in Brazil.

VW thinks the high cost was worth it. The new cars are finding a good reception in West Germany. But the question remains: Can the company shift its image in the industrialized world, notably the United States?

Leadership changed

VW in Germany, Europe's biggest automaker, has just had a shift in top management with Toni Schumacher taking over the reins from Rudolf Leiding, in control since 1971. Mr. Leiding ran into opposition over some of his policies, including his drive to build an assembly plant in the U.S.

Mr. Schumacher faces tough political and economic challenges in molding a successful future for VW.

Back across the Atlantic, VW-A faces the equally tough job of selling its new cars in a market which is more competitive than ever and at prices that are in an entirely different league than that in which the VW was weaned and grew up.

Will enough people pay \$3,500 to \$5,000 and more for a Volkswagen?

Optimistic view

Some auto analysts think so. Arvid Juppel, who runs his own firm in Detroit, reports: "The outlook for VW from here forward is better than it has been in the last three years."

"VW has one of the strongest dealer bodies of anybody. I feel very strongly that VW is going to remain a strong competitor and probably with an improved share of the market."

The new cars are building up floor traffic in the showrooms although not everyone who sits in one, buys one. Mr. Perkins says the closing rate is about 25 percent; that is, one out of every four who takes a ride, buys it.

All of the new VWs were designed by Giorgetto Giugiaro in Italy.

VW looks for 140,000 Rabbit sales this year for a total, including Scirocco and its other entries, of around 340,000, about the same as last year but a huge drop from the 475,000 of 1973.

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Business highlights

More banks cut prime rates

New York

Chase Manhattan Bank and Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, lowered their prime rates Monday to 8.25 percent, the industry low, from 8.5 percent.

Mellon joins First National City Bank, Bank of America, and two others which said Friday they would reduce their prime rates to the new low Monday.

Most other major banks currently offer an 8.5 percent prime rate.

Honda to reduce cycle exports

Tokyo

Honda Motor Company says the company has decided to slash its motorcycle exports to the U.S. to around 50,000 units per month beginning this March.

The company has been exporting 40,000-50,000 motorcycles per month to the U.S. market.

Officials said the projected cutback in exports will last for about three months.

Rock Island RR fights bankruptcy

New York

Fighting to stay out of bankruptcy, the board of Rock Island Railroad cut management salaries 10 percent and said it will ask its union workers to take a voluntary 10 percent pay cut also.

ملتان، پاکستان

Cadillac is first in U.S. luxury car popularity.

In the model year just past, purchases of Cadillacs were more than double those of the nearest luxury car competitor. (As a matter of fact, 1974 was—despite the energy crisis—the third best sales year in Cadillac history.) And, preliminary figures for 1975 indicate that Cadillac's lead over other luxury cars is widening.

Cadillac is first in U.S. luxury car resale value.

Cadillac traditionally leads all U.S. luxury car makes in resale value. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that according to the most recent Automotive Marketing Report, the 1974 Cadillac has retained a higher percentage of its original value (Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price) than any other U.S. luxury car make. Models compared were priced to include those popular options that were installed on 50% or more of a particular body style.

Only one can be Number One.

Cadillac is first in U.S. luxury car share of market.

As long as most people can remember, Cadillac has been the leader in the luxury car field. And now figures show that, for the last two years, Cadillac has been actually increasing its share of luxury car sales. So much so that Cadillac sells an average of nearly 400 more cars a day than the closest competitor.

Cadillac is first in U.S. luxury car model choice.

The first luxury of Cadillac is the luxury of choice. There are nine basic Cadillac models—including the only luxury convertible built in America and the only American-built production car designed and built as a limousine.

Cadillac is first in U.S. luxury car repeat ownership.

In the most meaningful test of them all—the test that takes place every day in the marketplace—there is only one leader. Cadillac. In fact, the percentage of repeat new car buyers for Cadillac is historically the highest of any U.S. luxury car make. There is no more convincing demonstration of Total Cadillac Value—the value inherent in every Cadillac...when you buy it...when you drive it...and when you trade it. There is no better reason to talk to your Cadillac dealer.



Total Cadillac Value. It explains a lot of things.

Appeal to overseas investors

Ulster industry, trade thrived throughout IRA terrorism

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

Civil servants of Northern Ireland's Department of Commerce work behind sandbags and blast-protected windows because of the risk of terrorist bombs.

But the terrorist campaign of the illegal Irish Republican Army — now suspended by a cease-fire — has never seriously affected Northern Ireland's economy and export trade.

The industrial-production index is steadily rising, and the province's total trade has jumped 97 percent at current prices over the past five years. This is a 35 percent rise in real terms.

Over the same period, the Department of Commerce notes, a total of 322 companies have had production disrupted as a result of physical damage from terrorist attacks. But only 16 companies have had to close permanently involving the loss of 824 jobs, less than one-half percent of the manufacturing work force. During these five years the Commerce De-

partment has promoted more than 30,000 new jobs.

Planners optimistic

With statistics like these to back up their sales pitch to overseas investors, Northern Ireland's young economic planners are optimistic.

Some important investors are already convinced. Despite a slump in the synthetic-fiber industry, the German firm Hoechst Fibres is pumping an extra 1 million pounds (\$2.4 million) into its Ulster operations this year.

And in the past year, Ulster has attracted five firms with no previous ties to Northern Ireland — one Swedish, one southern Irish, and three West German firms. Together these account for 1,500 new jobs.

The civil servants see the province playing a key role in a prosperous Britain in 1980. This is the date when a 6,000 million pound (\$14,400 million) investment in British offshore oil fields is expected to turn into an energy surplus and balanced books.

Northern Ireland is well placed geographically to service the oil-drilling operations and has already won major construction contracts. Its

skilled work force and industrial infrastructure make it a natural supplier. For 20 years Belfast's Hughes Tool Company plant has produced rock-drilling bits used around the world.

The province is equally well geared for other industrial development. Traditional unemployment of between 6 and 8 percent has given the North a labor pool and a unique range of government-training programs.

Fully equipped government engineering works are used to train young men in basic industrial skills. The government also tailors programs to train workers in specific skills to meet a new company's needs. During training the government pays the workers, pays the instructors, and provides everything needed.

Funding available

Similar state incentives apply to costs of building and equipping new factories. Between 30 percent and 100 percent funding is available. Special development grants elsewhere in the United Kingdom are limited to 25 percent.

The grants come without strings, say the planners. The Department of

Commerce does not "dictate to industry." Its programs are designed "to give the best backup assistance," and do not mean direct state participation.

State take-overs are happening where firms are in serious difficulties. The specially formed Northern Ireland Finance Corporation (NIFC) has invested 7 million pounds (\$16.8 million) to rescue faltering companies and to start up new projects in risk areas.

The NIFC's success in combating economic problems caused by world inflation and Northern Ireland's local problems is providing a model for Britain. Against strong opposition from the Conservative Party and

from the Confederation of British Industry, Britain's Labour government proposes a national enterprise board, which would provide for Britain as a whole what the NIFC provides for Northern Ireland.

The province's economic success, it is believed, is due largely to the fact that it is a small unit. Essential business confidence is easier to build up and maintain in a unit where the bankers, industrialists, and trade-union men know each other personally. The formula might not work so well on a larger scale.

On the basis of the statistics for investment, production, trade, and industrial relations, the province's planners are convinced that Northern Ireland has a bright economic future.

Gulf mops Bantry Bay oil spill

By the Associated Press

Bantry, Republic of Ireland
The Gulf Oil Company estimates that it will take another two months to clear the last traces of oil pollution from scenic Bantry Bay on Ireland's southwest coast.

About 430 tons of oil spilled into the bay when the supertanker *Adran* Zodiac and a local tug collided on Jan. 10 near the Gulf terminal on Whiddy Island. Two hundred men are at work cleaning up the oil, which fouled eight miles of shoreline.

"All the heavy work has been done and we are now down to the cosmetic end which is very time-consuming," Gulf spokesman John MacMahon said.

"The bay is now completely free of oil but rough weather has slowed the shoreline cleanup."

Gulf is spending \$24,000 a week getting rid of the oil slicks. The American corporation received a stiff warning from Transport and Power Minister Peter Barry that any pollution to the bay would have serious consequences for the company's future operations.

Because Bantry Bay is one of Western Europe's best deep-water anchorages, Gulf chose it for a depot at which to transfer Middle East crude oil from supertankers to smaller vessels able to get into the harbors on the European continent.

Gulf has paid compensation to local fishermen for damage to their fishing grounds, but the amount has not been made public. A government survey said there was no permanent destruction of fish life.

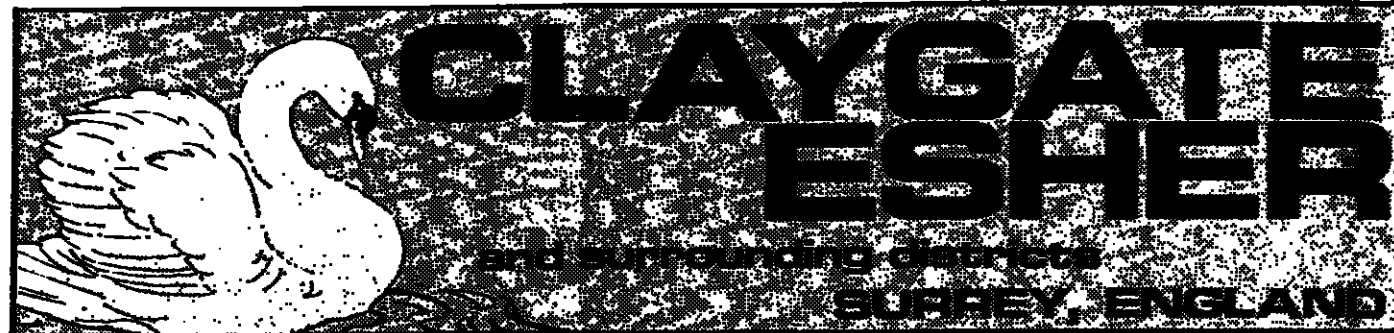
The majority of the 2,800 residents of the town of Bantry say they want the oil terminal to continue in operation. It brings about \$2.4 million a year in income to one of Ireland's poorest areas and provides jobs to counter rural depopulation.

South Africa considers raising price of gold

By Reuters

South Africa is considering revaluing its gold reserves, Finance Minister Owen Horwood said here.

Mr. Horwood said such a step might be regarded as logical and realistic for South Africa, the non-communist world's major producer of the precious metal.



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Black, white cricketers challenge S. Africa policy

By Reuters

Johannesburg

In a move which could have wide-ranging repercussions, black and white cricketers are preparing to play together — challenging the spirit, if not the letter, of South Africa's apartheid sports policies.

If successful, their bid for integration would encourage other sports to follow suit, marking a milestone on the republic's slow movement away from racial segregation on the playing field.

Organizing the bold new move are two bodies in Transvaal Province — the white Transvaal Cricket Union and the Transvaal Cricket Federation, which represents Colored (mixed race) and Indian players.

They recently announced a plan to introduce mixed cricket at a club level later this year by setting up a league which would bring together teams affiliated to their respective organizations.

Importance spelled out

The importance of the decision lies in the fact that the fixture will be between club sides, for under present government policy mixed sport is only allowed at the international level. The government has made some exceptions to the rule, but it has never condoned mixed club fixtures on this scale.

The major question facing cricket administrators now is: Will Sports Minister Piet Koornhof stop the Transvaal plan?

Many observers feel a compromise will be worked out — despite a statement from Dr. Koornhof that the plan is "not in accordance with the government's policy of multinational development." For, the statement added that "problems in this connection" would be "ironed out" with cricket officials.

Reaction recalled

This was a remarkable conciliatory stance, considering Dr. Koornhof's strong negative reaction last September when the cricketers made an earlier call for mixed race clubs.

Even though the cricketers' moves may go against the spirit of apartheid, it is not clear that they contravene the law. The Transvaal sportsmen feel there is nothing in law to stop them if matches are held on private ground, no gate money is taken, and black and white players have separate facilities.

They have a good precedent to support this view, for the Aurora Club, a small multiracial cricket side in Natal Province, has been playing matches against whites on private grounds since 1973.

While Dr. Koornhof complains that

Newton police to train 12 women

By the Associated Press

Newton, Mass.

In less than a month 12 women are expected to begin training for the Newton police force.

They will be just like any other recruits, except they will be under the scrutiny of the state Committee on Criminal Justice, the State Department of Civil Service, the local police union, their male colleagues, and the wives of their male colleagues.

The 12 still unnamed women are already the subject of a court suit filed by the police union.

The suit contends the civil service procedure of preparing a separate list of women candidates, although the women took the same test as the men, is illegal.

The new recruits have been also the object of an angry demonstration by wives of policemen and several debates in the chamber of the Newton City Council.

But the council has approved the pilot project nonetheless, putting out \$8,000 toward the \$168,000 largely federally funded program.

Demonstration project

The 12 women, along with 25 male police candidates, are slated to begin training at the Newton Police Academy March 17, according to police chief William Quinn.

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Chinese archaeologists unearth base of 3,400-year-old palace

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
a 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
Archaeologists excavating at the site of one of China's earliest cities have unearthed the foundations of a palace built at least 3,400 years ago. It is the latest in a series of important discoveries announced in recent months.

The official Hsinhua News Agency said that the diggings had also uncovered a tomb dating from the same period, featuring the oldest wood carvings extant in China.

The excavations were at the site of an ancient city of Panlung near the modern Yangtze River industrial center, Wuhan. Together with an earlier discovery in Changchow 300 miles farther north, it ranks as the earliest Chinese city yet found.

The report carried in the People's Daily, said the palace foundations covered an area measuring 125 feet by 35 — half again as big as a tennis court. The layout indicated that it had at least 43 columns supporting its roof.

Drawing the usual ideological conclusion, the report added: "The Chinese laboring people put up such a magnificent building as long ago as the middle of the Shang dynasty [1766-1122 B.C.], when tools such as the axe and the chisel were made of stone. This bears witness to their wisdom and intelligence."

The report made much of the fact that the tomb contained the skeletons of three slaves killed as human sacrifices.

The discoveries are the latest fruits of an intensive archaeological program undertaken by Peking in recent years. Some of the most valuable finds, now are on exhibit in the National Gallery in Washington, D.C.

The digging program received added impetus during the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution, when Red Guard amateurs joined professional archaeologists in their search for finds that could be used to illustrate the oppressive nature of ancient Chinese society.

Australia to name storms for both men and women
By the Associated Press
Canberra
The Australian Government is starting International Women's Year with a decision to name cyclones and hurricanes after men as well as women.

"There is no reason women should have the odium of providing names for all storms," a Science Ministry spokesman has said. "This will help to remove an unnecessary stigma from the female species." Storms will henceforth be identified alternately with male and female names.

West German courts still trying Nazi crimes

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ludwigshafen, Germany
Some 30 years after World War II, Nazi war crimes still are being actively investigated and tried by West German prosecutors and courts.

The Parliament in Bonn has given final approval to a French-German treaty that will provide prosecution in West Germany for Nazi crimes committed in France.

Some 100,000 Jews were removed from France by the Nazis before 1945, most of them to Auschwitz concentration camp, where between 2 million and 3 million Jews were gassed. Other crimes also were perpetrated against non-Jewish citizens.

French courts after the war convicted in absentia about 1,000 Nazi war criminals, according to Dr. Adalbert Rueckers, head of the West German Central Office of War Criminals here. But not until 1966, Dr. Rueckers said in an interview, did the French Government send lists of the convicted to Germany.

No criminals returned

In accord with international practice, none of the war criminals convicted by French courts was returned to France. And in 1965, Britain, France, and the United States already had concluded a treaty with West Germany preventing double jeopardy. So until last week, none of the individuals concerned had to face

court charges for deeds done in France.

Most of these people, according to this expert, do not even know of the French proceedings.

France now will send large amounts of records and documents, all of which will have to be translated. Searches for alleged criminals as well as for witnesses will begin. Many of the accused will, of course, be living out of West Germany and many will have passed on.

So the actual number of court actions no doubt will be considerably fewer than 1,000.

Staff of 87 officials

Dr. Rueckers heads a staff of 87 officials, among them 26 judges and prosecutors and 18 criminal investigators. They are assigned from the different West German states. Since the office was started in 1968, more than 3,000 cases have been investigated. (Prosecution by German courts preceded establishment of the office but it was not so well coordinated before 1968.)

Last year, this office prosecuted 20 cases and 6 persons were sentenced to life, 4 freed, and 10 received term sentences. Fifty cases were tried in 1973 and 28 cases in 1972.

Since 1945, this office estimates, some 80,000 Germans have been convicted for war crimes. This covers those prosecuted at the allied trials in Nuremberg, by East and West German courts, and courts in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries.

All prosecutions in West Germany will end in 1980. The last trials will be for crimes committed 35 or more years earlier.

The Bundestag (the upper house in Parliament representing the states)

By Reuters

Unemployment in Britain has risen to more than 750,000 or 3.4 percent of the working population, the highest figure in two years. The Department

limited the prosecutable crimes to murder. Otherwise the French-German treaty would not have accorded with the statutes of limitation in the states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate.

of Employment's figures for February give total unemployment for Britain and Northern Ireland as 780,882. Officials said this was the highest figure since January, 1973, when the total was 823,800.

Britain's 3.4% jobless rate at two-year high point

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

India cordial on Saxbe arrival

New Delhi
Ambassador William B. Saxbe arrived in New Delhi Sunday night to take up a diplomatic assignment clouded by the lifting of the American embargo on arms to Pakistan.



Ambassador Saxbe

Mr. Saxbe, ordered by the State Department to wait in Bangkok, Thailand, for a week until the furor in India over the arms issue died down, received a friendly welcome from the Indian Government despite the controversy. There were only smiles at the airport as the Indian chief of protocol, S.J.S. Chatwal, greeted Mr. Saxbe and his wife on their arrival from the Thai capital.

But the sensitive state of Indian-American relations was underscored by Mr. Saxbe's refusal to make even the most perfunctory arrival statement. "I'm not going to answer any questions," said Mr. Saxbe, who had given a series of interviews in Bangkok during which he disclosed he had opposed the Ford administration's decision to resume arms supplies to Pakistan.

CBS News refuses Arab 'supervision'

New York
The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) said Monday it would not permit any government to dictate the content of its news coverage in the Middle East.

CBS News president Richard Salant issued a statement in response to a statement by the Arab boycott office on Saturday which said CBS and the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) would be allowed to conduct news operations in Arab states "on condition that this activity is beneficial to the Arab cause and under supervision of the Arabs."

Mr. Salant said that "CBS News has

covered news in all major Arab cities, but never 'under supervision,' nor would CBS News permit any government, including the U.S. Government, to dictate the content of our news coverage."

'Watergate West' case now a closed book

Los Angeles
All charges in the "Watergate West" case are now dismissed, writes Monitor correspondent Curtis J. Sitomer.

Los Angeles prosecutors asked Monday that a remaining count of perjury be dropped against John D. Ehrlichman in the light of other federal convictions against the former White House aide. Superior Court Judge Gordon Ringer complied.

Deputy District Attorney Stephen Trott said that prosecution here now would be an "expensive and time-consuming act of vengeance."

Mr. Ehrlichman, along with members of the so-called "plumbers" unit — Egil Krogh, Gordon Liddy, and David Young — was originally indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury on charges of conspiracy and burglary in connection with the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Shipbuilding program proposed for U.S.

Washington
A House subcommittee says a major shipbuilding program is needed for the United States to catch up with the Soviet Union in naval sea power. The House seapower subcommittee

said in a report that a five-year construction program also would provide necessary shipyard jobs. A \$30.5 billion program suggested to the subcommittee by the Navy called for construction of 35 to 40 ships in each of the five years.

The House subcommittee said the Soviets overtook the United States in numbers of nuclear submarines in 1971 and numbers of surface combat ships in 1973.

Volkswagen: no hand in Wankel license

Wolfsburg, Germany
The Volkswagen Company Monday rejected an Arab boycott threat. It said the demand to withdraw a license from Israel to produce Wankel engines was sent to the wrong address.

A spokesman for Volkswagen AG said the firm of Wankel GmbH granted Israel a license to manufacture its rotary piston engine long before Volkswagen had any connection with the company.

Volkswagen said it received the Arab demand about six months ago. The Arab boycott conference in Cairo announced Sunday that the company, West Germany's biggest automobile manufacturer, had been given three months to submit proof that it has stopped its dealings with the Jewish nation.

Cowboys, Indians in movie-pay battle

Craigmont, Idaho
Sixteen Indians walked off a movie set during the weekend saying they

should be paid as much as cinema cowboys.

Mike Green, a spokesman for the unhappy Nez Perce Indians hired for the filming of "Breakheart Pass," said the Indians are asking for wages of \$50 a day, instead of the current rate of \$30 a day for extras.

"The cowboys are getting \$100 a day, so we think the Indians should get more," Mr. Green said.

Don Guest, the production crew chief for the movie starring Charles Bronson, said the Indians are mistaken if they believe non-Indian extras are paid more than \$30 a day.

"All the extras are paid \$30, which is actually more money than any local people hired as extras have gotten before," Mr. Guest said.

Pay cuts suggested for Rock Island workers

Chicago
Rock Island line railroad officials who have agreed to take a 10 percent cut in pay have suggested that union rank-and-file members voluntarily do the same.

Top officials of the railroad scheduled a meeting Monday with the general chairman of the railroad's 17 unions. Union officials have shown little interest in the proposal.

"I very much doubt that employees will be receptive to any proposal to cut pay," said C. J. Chamberlain, president of the International Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

Executives of the 7,500-mile rail system agreed to the executive pay cuts and decided to lay off about 450 of the system's 10,500 workers.

New York banks to keep housing project active

Albany, N.Y.
Gov. Hugh Carey says 11 major banks have agreed to keep the state's Insolvent Urban Development Corporation operating, at least for the time being.

Governor Carey was set to ask the Legislature for \$110 million Monday for the nation's largest public-building agency, saying the money was needed immediately "to prevent chaos, to keep UDC's assets from being dismembered, to pay wages to the workers, and to safeguard the property involved from total decay."

Mr. Carey announced from his New York City office Sunday that the banks

had agreed not to take legal steps to seize the \$110 million for the \$135 million in loans on which the UDC defaulted last week. The \$110 million appropriation would go to the newly created New York Project Finance Agency, which would pass it through to the UDC to continue construction on the 16,000 units of housing and other projects it has under way around the state.

Haig talks over NATO role with Turkey

Ankara, Turkey
Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., supreme commander of NATO's European forces, met Turkish leaders Monday to discuss how NATO could help Turkey maintain its defenses after the U.S. arms embargo, the Foreign Ministry said.



General Haig

A statement released after General Haig completed his talks said the discussions centered on Turkey's contribution to NATO and ways in which NATO could support Turkey. It gave no further details.

General Haig's visit originally was planned as a first courtesy call following his appointment as supreme commander. But the decision by Congress to sever military aid to Turkey a month ago has increased the political significance of his talks, observers said.

Kennedy to press for Cuba embargo halt

Washington
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is to introduce legislation this week to end the 13-year-old U.S. trade embargo against Cuba.

The action will be a swift response to a new initiative by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger who said, in a weekend speech, that the United States was prepared to reconsider its relationship with Cuba, if hemispheric trade sanctions were repealed.

MINI-BRIEFS

U.S. bases in Thailand

The new Thai Government intends to close U.S. air bases in Thailand, one of the largest concentrations of U.S. forces in Asia, within 18 months. "Government policy on U.S. bases will be carried out as soon as possible, but it will not be longer than 18 months," Surin Masdit, minister attached to the prime minister's office, told reporters Monday.

Unemployment concern

Although most American workers are not afraid of losing their jobs, 15 percent say they are concerned they will be fired or laid off in the next 12 months, says the latest Gallup Poll. A survey of 1,541 adult Americans worked showed that 5 percent thought it "very likely" they would be unemployed during the next year and 10 percent said it was "fairly likely."

School-lunch subsidies

The Ford administration's proposal to eliminate school lunch subsidies to all but the neediest children could mean a 24 percent drop in the number of students buying at school, government experts say. The plan to trim \$600 million from federal child nutrition spending next year also could mean that children from more affluent families would have to pay an additional \$1.05 a week to eat at schools.

Mozambique, China ties

Mozambique and China have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on June 25, when the African territory proclaims its independence from Portugal, China's Hsinhua news agency reported.

Richardson in London

Elliot L. Richardson arrived at London's Heathrow Airport Monday to become U.S. Ambassador to Britain.

Israeli tax delayed

The Israeli Government, faced with warnings of increased unemployment decided Sunday to ease the stiff new payroll taxes it announced last week. Help finance its 1973 war debt. Premier Yitzhak Rabin's cabinet voted to make the new payroll tax 4 percent instead of 7 percent and to delay its implementation until April.

*First serious NATO split

Continued from Page 1

going all out to repair its bruised relations with both the strategic southeastern Mediterranean countries.

● To give weight to its words, the Ford administration is doing its utmost to persuade Congress to reverse its decision cutting off arms aid to Turkey. There is renewed administration hope of success with the introduction into Congress of a bill to this effect sponsored by the Senate's majority and minority leaders.

● Here at the United Nations, the West is trying to help work out a Security Council resolution which would enable talks to start up again between the feuding Cyprus communities.

Turkish power dominant

The power is solidly with the apparently intransigent Turks and Turkish-Cypriots. Hence the aim is to find a face-saving formula for the Greeks and Greek-Cypriots so that they can salvage what they can from the wreck of their position on the island.

The Turks, under a weak interim government, are still seething over the U.S. congressional snub. They are brandishing every anti-American "weapon" they have, from threatening to close the U.S. bases and ports to hinting stronger support for the Arabs against Israel. Premier Sadi Irmak has even talked about developing nuclear weapons.

Western diplomats dismiss much, but not all, of this as bluff. Although it is agreed that Turkey could conceivably switch allegiance to the Soviet

Union and thus totally sink NATO's southeastern flank, the Turks' traditional fear of their northern neighbor is thought more likely to prevail.

Probably, it is said, Turkey will adopt a "plague-on-all-your-houses" attitude. This would be less disastrous for NATO but would still leave much to be desired.

Greek stability seen

The Greek Government is seen as much more stable. It is therefore in a better position to be realistic. Some Western diplomats are convinced that the Greek Government has measured the situation carefully and realized it will have to cut its losses.

It is much more difficult, however, for the Greek-Cypriots, with their 200,000 refugees, to take a positive view. It is clear now that their appeal to the international community here is likely to provide only a political breathing space, not an outpouring of world support which could be used as a lever against the Turks.

The Greek-Cypriots, under President Makarios, are being given no reasonable alternative to returning to the communal talks. The danger is that, as one diplomat puts it, "On Cyprus everybody always goes too far. This is the trouble."

The U.S. administration remains extremely concerned, fearing that if the situation continues to deteriorate it could reach a point where the Soviet Union's "perceived power" in the area could become so superior that Moscow could achieve its ends without needing to resort to open threats.

*Unemployment cut of 1% a year outlined for Senate budgetmakers

Continued from Page 1

The professional staff recommends to the committee of nine Democrats and six Republicans an "accelerated recovery alternative" embodying:

● Personal tax cuts of \$30 billion (\$2 billion more than proposed by a task force of Senate Democrats and \$8.7 billion more than recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee), and an increase in the investment-tax credit for businesses.

● Tax reform to raise \$5 billion in revenue in the fiscal year beginning in July.

● Monetary policy "sufficiently stimulative to keep short-term interest rates in the 6 percent range while

unemployment is high, and thereby ensure continued availability of mortgage funds."

● A 5-cents-a-gallon increase in gasoline tax to cut energy demand, then rising as unemployment drops.

The committee staff envisions a balanced budget when joblessness declines from the present 8.2 percent to 4.5 percent.

The panel's deliberations will end by recommending to the Senate on April 15 a total federal spending figure. Its counterpart in the House of Representatives, chaired by Rep. Brock Adams (D) of Washington, will do the same.

*U.S. to Peking

Continued from Page 1

The Communists are believed to be having even more difficulty than the government in maintaining their manpower — and manpower is seen here as the key to this war.

In their desperate campaign to maintain adequate numbers of recruits, provide porters to maintain their army's logistics, and keep enough peasants in the fields growing rice, the Communists have been obliged to seal off areas, prohibiting movement of refugees, and in some cases to attack refugees to force them to return to their homes, analysts report.

Refugee movements are uniformly away from Communist areas toward government lines.

The refugees move not only to escape fighting but to escape the tough and doctrinaire Communist cadres determined to impose discipline and to break the influence of the Buddhist priesthood. To this end they have prohibited religious holidays and public observances and forced priests into manual labor.

The analysis that the Cambodian forces can hold on until the end of the dry season is based on one big assumption — that American aid continues.

The level of U.S. aid to the Cambodian Government has never been great enough to supply all government requirements. But it has been sufficient, even when limited to convoys up the Mekong River and air lifts, to keep the army going.

The government's advantage is that it has some U.S. 105 and 155 mm. howitzers (whose ammunition makes the biggest dent in U.S. military aid funds). Also that it has a tiny air force of 20 to 30 T-28 post-World War II trainers which have been adapted to carry machine guns and bombs.

The insurgents' strength lies in mobility and the determination of its 5,000 to 8,000 Communist fighters who were trained in North Vietnam between 1954 and the withdrawal of the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong from Cambodia in March, 1972.

It is this cadre base which has built up the Communist forces in Cambodia from 2,000 or 3,000 guerrillas in the 1960s to a conventional force now of about 70,000 who have completely replaced the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops — compared with some 110,000 to 130,000 government troops.

The Vietnamese role now is only to maintain transportation of supplies — almost all of them from China — down the old Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Trade pact bolsters Soviet-Pakistani ties

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
Moscow is firming up economic ties with Pakistan — despite its deep displeasure over Pakistan's hosting of last November's CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) naval exercise, with its large U.S. fleet contingent.

The Soviets have just concluded a \$60 million barter-trade protocol with Pakistan for 1975, as compared with \$40 million the previous year.

An additional credit was granted, at a low 2.5 percent interest, for completion of the Karachi steel mill now under construction with Soviet assistance.

Pakistan and the U.S.S.R. have been conducting their mutual trade through barter deals on a yearly basis under the canvas of a three-year trade agreement which will expire next December.

Protocol signed

The new 1975 trade protocol was negotiated and signed in Islamabad by a Russian economic delegation, headed by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, in mid-February. The groundwork was prepared during

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's visit to Moscow last October when the Soviets promised more trade and aid.

This year, the U.S.S.R.'s imports from Pakistan will include raw cotton, surgical wares, machine-made carpets, footwear, spectacles, raw wool, cotton textiles, and yarn. In return, the Soviets will export to Pakistan urea fertilizer, steel billets, 15,000 TV sets, zinc sheets, and machinery.

Pakistan is interested in importing more tractors from the U.S.S.R. So far, the Soviets have sold more than 11,000 tractors to this country.

Soviet-Pakistan trade has doubled in value since 1972. In the past two years, Pakistan has enjoyed a favorable balance in the exchange between the two nations. They are currently negotiating a long-term trade agreement which will be effective from next year.

Soviet-made machinery for the Karachi steel-mill project has been arriving here since last October. Of the 1,200 Pakistani technicians who will be trained in the U.S.S.R. to operate the steel mill, a hundred went to Russia last year; another 800 will go this year. Some Pakistanis may be trained in Egypt and Iran where the Soviets have also helped in establishing steel plants.

*W. German conservatives gain

Continued from Page 1

The Christian Democrats' share of Sunday's vote was 43.9 percent, compared with 38.2 percent in the previous election in 1971. The Social Democrats won 42.7 percent, down from 50.4 percent in 1971. The Free Democrats dropped from 8.5 percent to 7.2 percent, but this was better than some observers had expected. It had been thought that the Free Democrats would be hurt by the Lorenz kidnapping since they have had the most visible communication links with radical leftist groups in Berlin.

The election result was generally interpreted as a vote for law and order and a demand for strong measures against anarchy and urban guerrillas. Yet a new right-wing party called the Organization for a Free Germany, which campaigned on the issue of law and order, garnered only 2.4 percent of the vote.

Under West German electoral rules, which also operate in West Berlin, any party that fails to score 5 percent of the vote forfeits the right to have any representatives in Parli-

ment. Other fringe groups, including the tiny West Berlin Communist Party, also fell by the wayside.

The 5 percent rule has proved to be a stabilizing factor in West German politics. In the Weimar Republic, just before Hitler's National Socialist movement came to power, there were 32 parties.

The Social Democrats' losses over the past year have been mainly in the cities. In some of West Berlin's city suburbs they lost 17 percent of the vote they had in 1971.

Three more important state elections are due before May 4 in which the current conservative swing will be further tested.

The Lorenz kidnapping posed an acute dilemma for the Bonn government.

West German Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said the government acceded to the terrorists' demands "in this case" to save Mr. Lorenz's life. The decision, he warned, should not be "misunderstood by the abductors and other terrorists."

*Will chimps tell us how we talk?

Continued from Page 1

Because chimpanzees are known to use some tools in the wild, U.S. scientists use this evidence to argue that tool-making lays the mental foundation for sign language while then gradually evolved into speech. However, that is a different theory about language's origin; experts in the field admit there is little evidence one way or the other.

Started 9 years ago

It was a careful experiment begun by the Gardners nine years ago which led to the first scientific evidence that chimpanzees had language skill. Earlier experiments had tried without success to teach chimps to speak.

The Gardners trained a one-year-old chimpanzee named Washoe to use sign language. She provided impressive evidence that chimpanzees can learn a human language, have an instinctive grasp of grammar, and can make up new words when needed arises. However, many linguists argue that Washoe's performance does not fulfill their definitions of language.

Washoe not unique

Further studies with other chimpanzees have demonstrated that Washoe is not unique. Chimps have been taught to communicate with plastic counters to represent words and with a computer.

Washoe now has a vocabulary more than 165 signs.

After a half year of training, she had learned only two. In the current issue of Science magazine the Gardners report that two infant chimpanzees, named Phil and Moja, began "signing" when they were three months old. The two were raised from birth by humans fluent in American Sign Language used by the deaf.

At six months, Phil and Moja had learned 13 and 15 words, respectively.

Drivers' license numbers

By the Associated Press

Massachusetts residents now choose whether their social security numbers will become their driver's license numbers.

In accord with a directive from the administration of Gov. Michael Dukakis, the Registry of Motor Vehicles must provide separate numbers to individuals who object to the use of their social security numbers.

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WHY VISIT PORTUGAL?

Because it just might be Europe's most exciting country this season

By Diana Loercher

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon At the tip of the westernmost prong of Europe is the Cabo da Roca. In his epic poem, "The Lusitads," about the "discoveries" by Portuguese seafarers during the late 15th century, the great national poet Luis de Camoens refers to that windswept promontory both as the point where the earth begins and the sea ends, and as the point where the sea begins and the earth ends.

The ambiguity is apt, for it illustrates the role of the sea in shaping Portuguese history, culture, and national character. A scant 300 miles long by 90 miles wide, the country is surrounded entirely by Spain on one side and by the sea on the other. No matter where you travel in Portugal you are never far from either border. One theory explaining the preeminence of such Portuguese explorers as Columbus, Magellan, and Vasco da Gama is that, because the feudal law of primogeniture left younger sons with no property and because the land was poor anyway, these men could turn in only two directions to improve their station in life — toward their hostile neighbor Spain or the forbidding sea.

Today, less than a year after their revolution, the Portuguese are looking inward, to themselves and their own country, for their future. There is an electricity in the air which makes this tiny nation perhaps the most intriguing country in Europe to visit this year.

After the most peaceful revolution in recent history, the walls, not only in Lisbon but all over the country, are covered with political posters and graffiti. A new political consciousness dawned on the country last April 25, after 50 years of submission to dictatorship, and the changes have been swift and staggering: lifting of the censorship ban; passage of a minimum-wage law; land reform in favor of the peasants; communist-inspired establishment of a single labor federation; and most recently, liberalization of the divorce law.

Controversy precedes election

With a crucial election impending April 8, the country is in a turmoil of controversy over how far to the left it should swing. Yet the climate of uncertainty has not affected the gracious hospitality of the Portuguese toward foreigners. Unless an unexpected radicalization takes place in the near future, the prospective tourist this spring should not be deterred from a visit.

As for practical matters, Lisbon, like any other cosmopolitan city, offers the usual range of hotels, ranging from the expensive but luxurious Ritz, the Sheraton, Avenida Palace, and the Hotel Diplomatico, where one can stay for from \$10-\$30 per person per day including breakfast, depending on size and location of room. Portugal, like the rest of Europe, has been hit by inflation. Coupled with the revolution last year, this has compounded the country's economic ills. However, Lisbon remains one of the most reasonable European cities in which to eat and sleep, and while public transportation is plentiful and uncomplicated, hiring a taxi is almost as cheap as taking the bus or subway in the United States.

In Lisbon, perhaps more than in any other European capital, one feels most acutely the presence and the heritage of the sea. Originally built like Rome on seven hills, the city overlooks the Tagus River, nicknamed the Sea of Straw because of its tawny color.

The sea brought the Moors to Portugal in the eighth century, and their influence remains visible all over the country, especially in the south. Indirectly the sea gave Lisbon its unique art forms: the Manueline style of architecture and the fado song.

The former flourished during the reign of Manuel I in the 16th century, when Lisbon was reaping the bounty of its "discoveries" and was the richest and most exotic city in the West. To celebrate Lisbon's glory, Manuel erected monuments throughout the city, monuments built in a style that incorporated themes from the discoveries. Waves, ropes, fruits, animals, and the like cluster on undulating arches and sinuous columns.

Influence of Moors clings

Unfortunately, most examples of Manueline architecture were destroyed during the earthquake of 1755. The most notable surviving examples are St. Jeronimo's Monastery and the Belem Tower in the suburb of Belem (Bethlehem), where the Tagus meets the Atlantic and where the explorers set out on their voyages.

Other points of interest in Belem are the dramatic monument to the discoveries and a number of unusual museums which afford special insight into Portuguese history and character. The Naval Museum, one of the best of its kind in the world, and the Ethnology Museum are both within the precincts of the monastery. The Museum of Popular Art, almost across the street, brings together under one roof the finest examples of Portuguese crafts and decorative arts from the country's rich tradition.

If you are interested in the ethnic art forms be sure to visit the Church of Madre Deus, site of Portugal's official Museum of Tiles, which were introduced to Portugal by the Moors and which underwent a fascinating evolution here. Back in Belem, don't miss the Coach Museum, the finest in the world, with approximately 50 well-preserved European coaches from the late 16th through the 19th centuries. And if you tire of traipsing through all these museums, take a rest in the lush botanical garden behind the monastery.

Fado — songs of lament

The fado, more than olive oil, fish, or cork, is probably the most popular Portuguese export. A song in the form of a lament accompanied by the guitar, fado, loosely translated, means "fate." It expresses "saudade," a unique Portuguese sentiment that combines melancholy, nostalgia, regret, and longing into what Americans might call "the blues."

Supposedly, the best place to hear fados are the fado clubs in the old quarters of Lisbon. But you always risk hearing an uninspired performance, and insincerity strikes a lethal blow to the fado. Often the most moving performances occur more or less spontaneously in restaurants or cafes, sung by waiters or customers who



Padrao dos Descobrimentos, a statue honoring great explorers; Lisbon

"Where the earth begins and the sea ends . . . where the sea begins and the earth ends . . ."

get the urge. It is thought that the fado perhaps grew out of the longing of the women in these quarters for lost husbands, brothers, and fathers.

These are but a few of the events and atmospheres that have molded contemporary Lisbon. The city is not the most beautiful, stimulating, or interesting capital in Europe, but it has its own ineffable mood. In the old quarters, particularly the Alfama, the stucco houses painted like faded frescoes in delicate shades of pink, green, yellow, and white nestle like bouquets of flowers along the tiny, winding, labyrinthine streets.

The streets — one should really call them alleys — are filled with tiny shops, outdoor markets, and colorful scenes, such as the ubiquitous Portuguese wash hanging like banners from the iron balconies at almost every window.

There is a human warmth, a genuine intimacy, that is palpable in the Alfama. It resembles a medieval village in which everyone knows everyone, and the sense of community for anyone suffering the alienation of modern urban existence is irresistible.

Old-world charm lingers

Lisbon itself is inexhaustible in its diversity and eminently habitable in its Old World charm, which the blights of modern urbanization have not yet dulled. While the city abounds in cultural attractions, these are not its primary interest, and I think the city can be best appreciated by walking amid its gently serious, hard-working people, strolling through its several luxuriant parks, savoring the omnipresent fragrances of its fish, flowers, and custards, absorbing the colors of its buildings, its laundry, its gardens. Speaking of walking, be sure to wear comfortable shoes, for most of the streets and sidewalks are covered with cobblestones or black-and-white stones inlaid like mosaic in arabesque designs by a process called *calçada*.

The old quarters cluster on their respective hills above the famous Rossio Square, where everyone seems to cross paths at one time or another. Off the southeastern corner of the square is one of the best districts for inexpensive, authentic Portuguese restaurants, and off the southwestern corner is the Chiado, the finest shopping area.

Walking south toward the river from the Rossio, one passes buildings in the other national architectural style, Pombaline, named after Prime Minister Pombal who

international travel

Inside this section . . .

Olympics plus Alps equal an exciting vacation

Europe's markets—fair place for bargain hunters

Where to go (and where not to go) in Africa

virtually rebuilt Lisbon in an efficient neoclassical style after the earthquake. Just at the river is the other great square, the Fraca do Comercio or "Black Horse Square," which epitomizes the Pombaline.

Looming above the city is Lisbon's oldest monument, the Castle of St. George Crown in the Alfama, which offers a superb panoramic view of the city. The ancient castle, originally Moorish, was rebuilt by the Visigoths and used as a residence for Portugal's early kings. It has fallen into a state of romantic decay, girding protectively within its withered walls olive trees, fountains, and exotic birds. It seems a symbol of the timeless lyric beauty of Lisbon.

Inside: How to make your Portugal travel arrangements.

Packaged tours fight inflation

Europe vacation too expensive? Special could make it affordable

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This is the year when the packaged tour to Europe comes into its own for budget-minded Americans.

Here is a way to curtail travel expenses without sacrificing much in quality on a trip abroad. The varied and attractively priced packaged tours cover all the basic costs. These include round-trip, economy-class air travel, hotel accommodations, certain meals, tipping, sight-seeing, and a number of lucrative "bonuses" such as free theater and concert tickets, discounts at shops and restaurants and, in some instances, rental cars at substantially reduced prices.

If you would like to take a transatlantic vacation this year but have felt you couldn't afford it, these packaged tours and airline "specials" may make you think again.

For example, while air fares on North Atlantic routes are expected to increase by an average of 10 percent on April 1, special packaged excursion rates probably will be slightly lower. The 23- to 45-day "immediate-purchase" excursion ticket, for instance, will likely cost \$10 to \$15 less than at present. Also on April 1, the scheduled airlines are expected to introduce a special advance purchase excursion fare known as Apex. Tickets would have to be reserved and paid for 60 days in advance, and would save the traveler half the cost of the present economy-class fares. An Apex round-trip ticket from New York to London should cost \$295 in winter, \$309 in spring and autumn, and \$399 in the peak summer. In contrast, economy-class fares for the same will probably be \$584, \$620, and \$764.

Icelandic bargains

Furthermore, those who are willing to shop around as they would for good buys in furniture or kitchen appliances can come up with especially tempting price-saving airline fares and package tours to Europe.

Icelandic Airlines, to cite a particularly attractive case, is not a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and is not bound to adhere to fares established by that organization for its members. Thus Icelandic is offering some of the lowest priced packaged bargain tours to Europe, routing tourists by way of Iceland and Luxembourg.

Through April 31, Icelandic offers a seven-day group inclusive tour fare from New York to Luxembourg and return for only \$287 plus \$60 for land tours or \$317 per person. This package includes a self-drive car with an unlimited mileage allowance for seven days.

Similar two- and three-week group inclusive tour fares are offered at \$290 round-trip from New York to Luxembourg through May 31 plus at least \$70 for land packages. The 14- to 21-day tour fare increases to \$420 from June through August.

Luxembourg is a convenient gateway to other European countries with excellent train, bus, and air services available. The money saved on air-transportation by using Icelandic often is enough to go a long way toward paying for ground transportation to several other European countries.

One of the best travel bargains in Europe is the Eurailpass, which must be bought in the United States before departure. One ticket is good for unlimited first-class rail travel in 13 European countries. The cost is \$130 for 15 days, \$160 for 21 days; \$200 for a month; \$270 for two months; and \$330 for three months. Children under 10, half price; those under 4 travel free. A student rail pass costs only \$185 for two months of unlimited second-class rail travel throughout Eurailpass countries.

Finland has its own "Finn Rail Pass." It entitles a passenger to unlimited travel on all passenger trains in the country. The pass is available only to foreign tourists from the railroad's representatives abroad. Price ranges: 8 days first class \$45, second class \$30; 15 days first class \$80, second class \$40; 22 days first class \$75, second class \$50; and one month first class \$90, second class \$60.

The dollar's purchasing power abroad is not strong. Recently, the dollar hit all-time lows in Zurich and Amsterdam and dropped to its lowest level in more than 20 years in Scandinavia.

U.S. citizens going abroad would probably save money by buying in advance at their own bank such strong currencies as West German marks, Swiss francs, or Dutch guilder, all of which are accepted in exchange for currencies of other European countries. If available, take foreign currency traveler's checks, not cash.

Europe needs tourism to bolster its economy, and each country has joined in a concentrated effort to attract visitors, especially those from the United States.

Salute to architecture

One of the major steps taken was proclaiming 1975 as the Architectural Heritage Year in Europe by the 17-member nation of the Council of Europe. Each country is sponsoring tours to these masterpieces of architecture.

Two Scandinavian countries, Denmark and Norway, are celebrating some unusual anniversaries. Denmark will pay special tribute to its Hans Christian Andersen in this 100th year after his passing with a two-week Fairytale Festival in Odense, the writer's hometown, July 16 to Aug. 13.

Norway will be observing the 150th anniversary of the first Norwegian emigrant to the United States.

Great Britain will observe the 150th anniversary of the first passenger-carrying railroad.

The Netherlands marks the 100th anniversary of the Monumenten Zorg Stichting, a government-supported foundation for the preservation of landmarks.

There is every reason to expect many of Europe's hotel rates, aside from those classified in the "luxury" class, to be reasonable and even below those in the United States for similar accommodations. Here are some of the offerings from a few countries which rate as bargains:

In Turkey's Aegean region, hotel rates are the lowest anywhere in Europe. A rate of \$10-a-day full board is being charged — one of the best buys abroad.

Greece's modern "A" class hotel rates range from \$12 to \$16.50 during the summer for two people in a double room with bath. The "B" class hotels charge from \$7 to \$12, double occupancy.

A week's farm vacation in Denmark is priced at \$10 a day including demi-pension and the new two or three day Daisy Fly Drive/tours out of Copenhagen into the countryside.

France, in its booklet "Paris on a Budget," lists a group of moderately priced hotels and restaurants at attractive rates — meals at restaurants for less than \$8, and hotels with double rooms for \$25 a day or less.

Europe has provided many incentives for Americans to go abroad this year, and early indications point to moderately heavy traffic across the Atlantic from the United States.

international travel

Olympic preview: try those Tyrolean slopes

By Larry Eldridge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ski vacations in Europe are popular again this year and doubtless will be more so in 1976 when the Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria, provide an added attraction.

If you're planning such a trip, and if your income and athletic ability are about average, you probably have two basic apprehensions. First, are you a good enough skier to handle the Alps? Second, can you afford it?

Judging from my experiences on a recent one-week tour of Austria's famed Tyrolean resorts, the answer to both questions is "yes" a lot more often than most people realize.

Perhaps equally important, since everyone has his own idea of what makes a perfect vacation, I found enough variety even in this brief swing to please just about any taste or pocketbook.

On the question of cost, the standard Austrian claim — and it appears to be justified — is that despite the higher air fares, a person starting from the Eastern United States can spend a week in the Tyrol for approximately what it would cost him in the Rockies. A round figure to think about, then, for transportation, a good hotel, meals, and lift tickets is \$500 per person, based on double occupancy. This can vary somewhat either way according to quality and, of course, you'd need a bit more for the extras that always crop up, but that's a reasonable figure to start with.

As for the skiing, there were excellent snow conditions and plenty of wide, gentle slopes everywhere I

went, making it actually much easier for novice-intermediate types than in most Eastern U.S. areas with which I am familiar. Meanwhile, if you're an expert looking for challenge, you know you don't have to look any further than the Alps.

Cold weather is no problem, either — in fact it's normally a bit milder in the Tyrol than in either Eastern or Western U.S. ski areas. And if you're worried about a language barrier, forget it. I found plenty of Americans and other English-speaking tourists, and English is also spoken to some extent by most service personnel and many members of the general populace.

All this and Europe, too — for let's face it, there is always a special excitement, ambience, and mystique in traveling to foreign lands. Then, too, there is the charm of towns which have grown up over centuries compared with the fast-food gas-station type of resorts thrown together in a few years to capitalize on the recreation explosion of the 1960s and 1970s.

My tour began with a flight to Munich, Lufthansa's gateway to both the Tyrolean and Bavarian Alps, since it is only about a two-hour train or bus ride to many of the leading areas.

I stayed in Munich for a couple of days, which is a good way to combine a ski trip with a visit to one of the world's great cities if you aren't one of those impatient types who has to get to the slopes right away (and if you can work it into your itinerary without too much extra expense).

From Munich I went by bus to Soelden, which along with its environs



Fot-Loebl; map by Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

makes up the largest single district of Austria and one of its biggest tourist centers. As such, this area offers accommodations to fit every preference, from inexpensive pensions to one of the most luxurious hotels you're ever likely to find, the Hochgurgl, nestled 7,000 feet above sea level in a little mountainside town of the same name. Soelden, well known to European tourists but not yet "discovered" by the majority of Americans, boasts Austria's highest cable car which lifts skiers to elevations of more than 10,000 feet — assuring plentiful snow and breathtaking views.

The high elevations push the ski season well into the summer in some parts of the mountains, compared

with the April closings of most Tyrolean resorts.

Innsbruck — of the old-world museums, elegant shops, and architectural treasures — was my next stop, and here, of course, is the ideal spot for the person who wants to combine sight-seeing, shopping, and big city life in general with his skiing. Also, it will be THE place to be from Feb. 4-15 next year during the Olympics.

It's none too early to make plans and reservations for such a visit, by the way — as anyone who has gone to the Olympics in the past can attest. Innsbruck officials insist that they'll have no problem housing whatever number of visitors show up, but it's

never a bad idea to set such a trip up well in advance.

Next on my itinerary was Mayrhofen, which happens to be my own favorite and the place I would especially recommend to anyone taking children along. Family recreation is emphasized at this picturesque resort in the Zillertal Valley, as it has been ever since the mid-1800s when its ski school — run by former Olympian Erika Spieß-Mahring — became the first one in the Alps to offer separate classes for children. Furthermore, the area offers plenty of good skiing for all ages and levels in the gracious, relaxed atmosphere of a typical Alpine village.

The tour wound up at swinging Kitzbühel, with its jet-set atmosphere

Olympic tickets

Obtaining tickets to the 1976 Winter Olympic events in Innsbruck is easy: Write the Austrian National Tourist Office, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017. You will receive a detailed schedule with ticket price information, an order blank, and a blank file copy for your records. Fill in the order form and return it with your check for the total. Shortly thereafter, you will receive a confirmation of your ticket order; this is your interim document until the tickets are mailed to you, sometime after August, 1975. Don't forget to date, sign, and return the form that will come with the tickets.

Accommodations within a one-hour radius of the Games are plentiful and will not be priced any differently during the Games than during the rest of the 1975-76 Olympic season. If you are planning to come on a tour, your hotel will probably be included, but if not, better make reservations early. If you can't get a place within the city itself, nearby towns — Mitters, Gastein, Axams, or Zill — can put you up. Some of these are even more accessible to some events than Innsbruck itself.

Requests for accommodations may be sent to the Accommodations Center of the Olympic Winter Games. The address is: Quartierzentrale der XII. Olympischen Winterspiele, Postfach 1974, A-6021 Innsbruck, Austria. (The National Tourist Office in New York does not make room reservations and has no information on vacant rooms.)

and its vast complex of more than 50 lifts carrying skiers to seemingly endless miles of slopes and trails.

More information on any of these resorts can be obtained from the Austrian National Tourist Office, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017. They can also help you put together a package, which is really the only economical way to make such a trip.

Starting with the \$368 group inclusive tour round-trip air fare between New York and Munich, for instance, Lufthansa is offering as its special 1975 winter bargain a seven-night package in Innsbruck at a first-class hotel, including breakfast and dinner (but not lift tickets) for only \$70 additional per person, or a total of \$438.

Similar packages are available to the other areas, though not at quite the same bargain value. At Soelden or Mayrhofen you'll spend about the same amount for budget accommodations, up to \$500 or so in a first-class hotel, while Kitzbühel is a bit more expensive, running between \$480 and \$570.

Comparing such packages is always a difficult proposition since they vary so much, and it becomes totally impossible when you start talking about different countries. Within these limitations, though, we note that what seem to be the best U.S. packages from New York to the Rockies run in the same general vicinity. The decision then comes down strictly to where you'd rather go, and that, of course, is a choice that each of us must make on his own.

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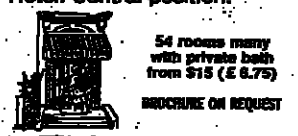
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Northern Italy: it's living art

By Kenneth Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Milan, Italy
Northern Italy is a lustrous region of ancient cities, government changes, and familiarly haven't dimmed. This whole area seems a vibrant, living art resource. And you can still find travel bargains in spite of that inflation.

Take, for instance, Faenza. Sydney Clark's "All the Best in Italy" says of Faenza's International Ceramics Museum: "It is worth going far to see, worth the cancelling of cherished plans, if necessary."

"Let's spend the night at Faenza," said my wife at once. "It's just beyond Bologna." (We had intended to go to Vicenza, near Venice.)

So here we were in Milan's huge station, taking a different train out than the one we had planned on. In Italy, that's always easy, but it helps to avoid rush hours.

Arriving at Faenza, we looked for a museum; they're usually good. This one was new, comfortable, and expensive—a double room cost \$5. We had a fine dinner down the street for about \$3.50 each. Where was the museum?

We also located the ceramics museum, which we would visit in the morning. But, as noted, all northern Italy seems like a museum—from Lake Como to Parma to Vicenza to Venice or up toward the Dolomites to Trento. Also Sabbioneta, that 16th-century dual city, which is indeed a museum.

Maybe the special quality of northern Italy is its aliveness. It isn't just an abundance of art treasures that charms you; it's the way people live among them. They're part of their lives.

The ceramics museum at Faenza makes the point. Here are hand-made, hand-shaped, of every shape and design. And local products contrast with contemporary works from many parts of the world—from Los Angeles and Prague, from London, Paris, and Peking, for instance.

I thought I might be bored, but I



knew my wife would love it. (So did I. Our thanks to Mr. Clark.)

For a week's travel, reckoning on train changes from Milan, we found time for the places mentioned plus two nights at Lake Como. We stayed in a small hotel at Carnobbio, where we had a room with a view and two fine meals for two, all for \$16. The cost could have been much higher elsewhere, but we couldn't have been more comfortable.

By the way, at our original goal, Vicenza, we would have stayed at the Jolly Hotel just left from the station. The Jolly chain, well known to veteran travelers, is favored by businessmen. As tourists, we also find the locations convenient, the service good, and the restaurants generally of high quality. Jolly rates vary. We have paid \$25 for a double room in Bologna and \$12 in Vicenza.

Everyone knows that Padua and Verona are splendid cities; fewer know about nearby Bergamo. We stayed at the first hotel we saw there and dined on its specialty, a spinach gnocci of superb delicacy. Then we discovered the old town, reached by a funicular. The old town is in itself an art collection of porticoes, a marble baptistry of lacy elegance, and great churches.

Trento? It sits surrounded by Alps and looks toward the Dolomites, from which have come Austrian influences to mingle with Italian history. The cathedral square is handsome, and a small hotel gave us a double room with bath that looked out beautifully on this splendid sight. It cost \$9.

For detailed northern Italy travel information, contact:
The Italian Government Travel Office,
830 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10026.

Cruises to southern seas—a lot for your money

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly every port in the southern seas will be visited this year by cruise ships flying the flags of many nations including the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Norway, and Sweden.

No other means of travel offers so much value for such relatively low expenditure—a minimum daily cost of \$38 a day for a 70-day cruise—when it is considered that the price covers transportation, accommodations, meals, and a full schedule of shipboard activities such as deck sports, swimming, movies, and dancing to live music.

From the Pacific Coast alone, more than 260 cruises, some touching the east coast at Port Everglades to take on passengers, are scheduled for 14 luxurious liners of the Pacific Cruise Conference. The cruise lines are the Orient Overseas Lines, Pacific Lines, Princess Cruises, Prudential Cruises, and Royal Viking Line.

Courses offered

One of the most ambitious cruise schedules and one offering educational opportunities in its 70-day voyage is the Orient Overseas Lines' SS

Universe Campus, sailing from Los Angeles on June 21, stopping at Port Everglades July 8 and at New York on July 11. The ship will call at ports in the Azores, Morocco, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Tunisia, Algeria, and Portugal before returning to New York on Aug. 27 and Port Everglades Aug. 30. (Passengers boarding in Los Angeles will have to make other arrangements to return home.)

Once aboard ship, passengers will be treated to a series of stimulating courses conducted for graduate students by the international faculty of Chapman College's World Campus Afloat Program. Adult passengers may audit the courses free of charge, or if college credit is desired, arrangements can be made through Chapman College.

Shorter cruise

Prices for the cruise are from \$1,845 per person from New York for the 47-day cruise; \$2,075 from Port Everglades for 53 days; and \$2,865 from Los Angeles for 70 days.

Those who haven't the time to take the 70-day cruise may sail on the SS Universe to Florida—a 17-day Trans-Canal Caribbean voyage from Los Angeles visiting Acapulco, Mexico; Balboa, Canal Zone; Cartagena and

Santa Marta, Colombia; and Kingston, Jamaica. Cost of this shorter cruise begins at \$580 per person.

Three cruise ships of the Soviet Union—the Mikhail Lermontov, which will be making New York her home port again this year, the Pushkin, and the T/S Maxim Gorki—will be sailing in North American waters this season in a series of cruises to the Caribbean beginning in June.

London included

The Lermontov on May 23 and Aug. 16 makes transatlantic sailings from New York to Cobh, Ireland; London; Bremerhaven, Germany; and Leningrad; and on Sept. 18 to Cobh, London, and Rotterdam. From Leningrad the ship sails on May 7, June 9, and Sept. 2 to New York by way of Bremerhaven, London, and Le Havre, France. On Aug. 4 an 11-day cruise from Boston to Gaspe, Quebec, Saguenay River, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and return is scheduled for the Lermontov.

The Pushkin, sister ship of the Lermontov, will make a cruise from Montreal starting in July to the Caribbean and then on to the upper Quebec and Sydney, N.S. She also will make transatlantic crossings from Montreal in September and October

to Le Havre, London, Bremerhaven, Leningrad, and Rotterdam.

Summer sailings

Summer cruises to Alaska from San Francisco or Los Angeles are scheduled for the Far East Lines aboard the United States registered SS Monterey and SS Mariposa. The cruises of 13 days' duration call first at Vancouver before heading north. Sailing dates are June 22, July 6 and 19, and Aug. 2, 15, and 29.

Prudential cruises, sailing from Los Angeles for Latin American ports March 24, April 9, 25, and June 2, offer bonuses of free shore excursions. Land tours vary in length from half day to a full day of sight-seeing in 13 ports of call.

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Accommodations vary

Accommodations in Portugal vary greatly in type and cost. Most recommended for anyone traveling throughout the country are the 21 government-owned inns, called "pousadas," which are sometimes converted from castles or convents, and invariably have a colorful, national atmosphere which the large modern hotels lack. There are two pousadas in the Algarve, at S. Bras de Alportel, and one at the tip of Sagres, with rates of about \$7 a night for a single and \$11 for a double. This is a fairly standard price everywhere — and considerably cheaper than those of the glamorous hotels such as the Hotel Algarve in Praia Da Rocha and the Penina Golf Hotel near Portimao which features an 18-hole golf course and a swimming pool. A word of warning: Pousadas are small and the duration of stay is often limited, so book ahead.

Trains available

There are trains to most major cities and towns, charging about 3½ cents a mile, first class. To travel the 200 miles from Lisbon to Faro, the capital of the Algarve, for example, would cost approximately \$7. The Portuguese railroad honors the Eurailpass and offers its own special four-month ticket for up to 1500 kilometers of rail travel at \$30 for first class and \$20 for second, as well as a family plan and a weekend discount. Information can be obtained through the French National Railways, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Buses, though slower, are cheaper and stop at more places, but if you are in a hurry and money is no problem you can fly the Portuguese airline, TAP, to Faro or Porto in the north. Lisbon, by the way, is the westernmost capital of Europe and the round-trip fare, economy class, New

York-Lisbon-New York, for an unlimited stay, is \$584 for the low season, \$626 for the "shoulder" season (April, May, and October), and \$764 for the high season (June, July, and August). There are, however, a variety of lower excursion fares available.

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Don't just stop at Maine; see New Brunswick

By Helen Claire Howes
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

If you happen to be traveling through New England this spring or summer, it's an easy swing up through Maine to New Brunswick. And the road following the winding course of the St. John River to Fredericton, New Brunswick's capital, is one of the handsomest around; as writer Nicolas Monserat once put it: "There are many scenic drives that have attained world fame on more slender assets."

The route crosses and recrosses the river, offering ever-new vistas of beauty at every turn. And counting the covered bridges should keep the children busy. On this route, you'll pass the Woolastock Wildlife Provincial Park which runs along the river.

Fifteen miles west of Fredericton is Mactaquac, which the province calls a "superpark." It is located on the 66-mile-long head pond of the Mactaquac Power Development. Here there are 296 camp sites, 227 with electric hookups; you'll find sewage-disposal facilities and water tank-filling stations. The park has an 18-hole championship golf course and beach areas for water sports, plus two marinas (one for 40 sailboats and another for 40 power boats), so there are boating, water-skiing, swimming, and fishing for pickerel, bass, and trout.

In Fredericton, which lies 80 miles upriver from St. John, don't fail to visit the Beaverbrook Art Gallery with its collection of new and old masters; they include 32 Kriegerhoffs as well as works by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth, and Winston Churchill. Danny Grant holds a hockey school there for two weeks at the end of July, and the Fredericton Exhibition runs the first week of September.

For warm-weather swimming, turn



New Brunswick Travel Bureau

New Brunswick: home of beautiful views

northeast from the capital to Northumberland Strait. Here are wide beaches and gay summer festivals, for example, the one at Shediac, lobster capital of the world (they say). The Fishermen's Festival is held the first week of August. However, if you prefer to lie over in a government park provided with all facilities for the camper, drive on down to St. John at the mouth of the river on the Bay of Fundy whose 50-foot bore pushes the water backward twice daily, creating the Reversing Falls.

Fundy National Park is easily reached from St. John.

From this interesting city, follow Route 1 (or come down on Route 114 from Moncton). The park's 80 square miles of manicured wilderness has everything — lakes and tumbling streams, campgrounds, tent and trailer sites complete with flush toilets, fireplaces, and community showers. If you require shelter, there are

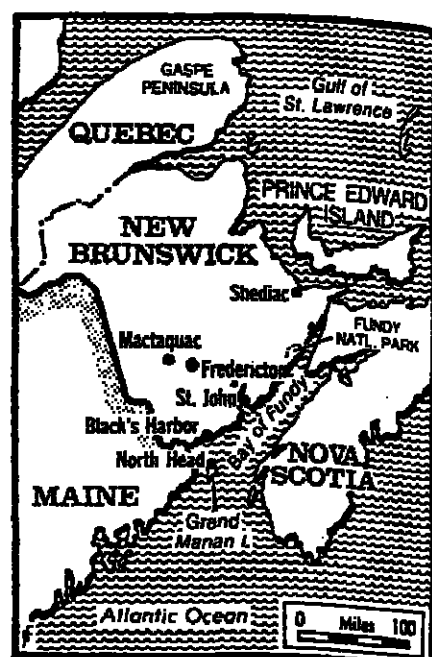
chalets, motels, and cottages available, but reserve early. (Write to the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, P.O. Box 1080, Fredericton, for maps, program of special summer events, fishing seasons, lists of parks and campgrounds.)

Fundy Park's dense maple forests are home to moose, deer, bear, beaver, muskrat, and a wide variety of birds including the blue heron and peregrine falcon, all yours for camera shots only. There's excellent swimming in two lakes and a warm saltwater pool.

Tennis courts and bowling greens face spectacular views over bay and basin, and the 9-hole golf course offers club facilities and a dining room for visitors. There are horses and ponies at the riding school, baby-sitting, and laundromat services. Lawn bowling and softball are offered, with track and field sports for the young.

Those who can't bear to be idle even on a holiday, or who look forward to a vacation's leisure to learn a new skill, may enroll in the New Brunswick School of Arts and Crafts which provides competent instructors in courses for every member of the family. The courses run in length from one day to six weeks.

If you prefer an island holiday, take the drive-on ferry from Black's Har-



bor, N.B., to North Head, Grand Manan. (Write Coastal Transport, Ltd., P.O. Box 28, St. John, for times, rates, and overall trailer size.) Grand Manan is the largest of the Fundy Isles, but at that it is only 55 square miles in size. There are six motel-hotels and one trailer campsite for visitors.

On the west side, layers and pillars of rock raise cliffs to 400 feet above the sea. On the east, the land slants gently to the shore, scooped out by crescent-shaped coves, cradling fishing villages. There is little organized activity on this dreamy isle, which only enhances its charm, but the small-island enthusiast can be busy every minute. One suggestion: buy lobsters at the pound, boil them in seawater, and eat with melted butter on the beach.

You could turn homeward through Maine or, if the length of your vacation permits a leisurely return, go via Quebec City and Montreal. Follow the coast road north along the Northumberland Strait and west along the Bay of Chaleur, reaching the Gaspé's gulf road by driving up the Matapédia River Valley. The south-shore road along the St. Lawrence offers fine scenery as you look across to the north coast, its white villages strung like beads on a string.

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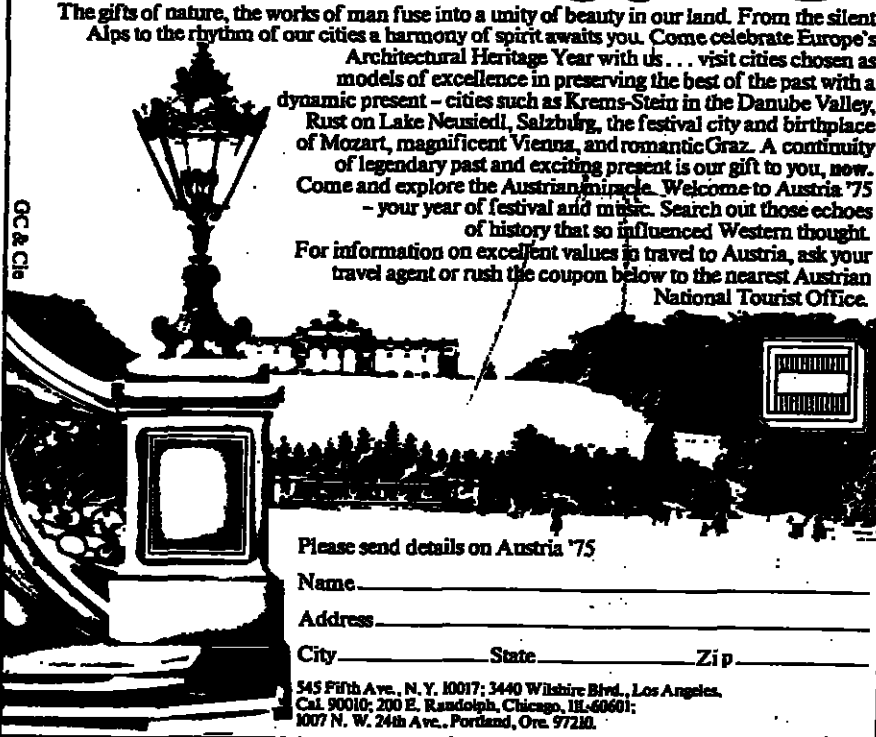
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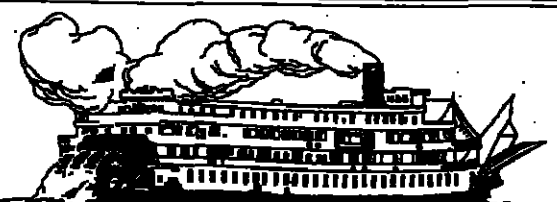
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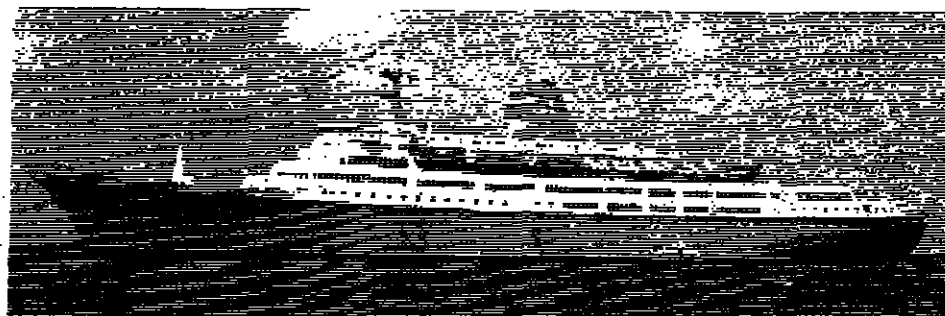
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9. Atlantic Isles II: October 6-24
18 days. Canary and Madeira islands plus Casablanca; Lisbon; Amsterdam.

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international travel

Open markets: showcase for bargains

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ventimiglia, Italy
Why not collect outdoor markets as a European travel project? You can't take them with you, but you won't forget their color, liveliness, friendliness.

And if you find souvenirs, as you well may, you'll have learned that European open markets are still inflation beaters.

This Mediterranean town, just 14 kilometers from France, holds its market on Fridays in a park along the seashore. It's a showcase, it's a fair, and the fruits and vegetables are so excellent that French shoppers come all the way from Cannes and Saint-Raphael.

If you're visiting the Riviera — or Italy's "Riviera of the Flowers," as it's called locally — use some of your "at leisure" time for this ancient city. You'll find remnants of a Roman theater and some splendid modern restaurants — and the market.

More famous, of course, is Verona's outdoor market held every day in the handsome Piazza delle Erbe. Painters can't resist it — the rectangular canvas tops that shade the stalls, the backdrop of fine Renaissance buildings. You may not be needing squash, lettuce, or peas,

but you'll find marvelous apples, pears, or oranges for a picnic.

In Florence, of course, the Straw Market is an historic eye-catcher, and prices for Florentine crafts still please travelers. But the market that gathers around San Lorenzo Church is at least as fascinating, and may be better for shopping. Notice the sweaters, by the way.

What's memorable about European outdoor markets is the street life that flows through them. Flower stalls are often quite spectacular, a reminder that people who need things for dinner also feel a great need to have cut flowers at home.

In Holland, of course, the famous item is cheese, and the weekly cheese market at Alkmaar is a summer special for which the efficient Dutch train system runs a "cheese express" from Amsterdam. It's a market for merchants, an auction really, but traditionally colorful, and tourists are welcome.

After watching the market a while, you can hunt up old Saint Lawrence Church (it's nearby). There it may be your good fortune to hear a noon concert on the oldest Baroque pipe organ in the country, a splendid instrument.

In such German cities as Nuremberg and Freiburg, the markets are delightful. So are they in Spain's small towns, and in Portu-

gal. But in Portugal, the great thing is to get up early enough in Lisbon to watch the fish market along the Tagus quay. As fishermen unload their hauls, Lisbon's fish wives, competitive and raucous, load their trays for street sales throughout the town.

Go where you may, in these times when shops and supermarkets serve even villages extremely well, it's still the open markets that are fascinat-

ing. In Yugoslavia, in Greece, in Turkey, the bazaars make pale your memories of expositions and world fairs.

If you happen to be in France the weeks before Christmas, remember the "santon" market in Marseilles. It's held on a main street in booths remarkable for the variety of the terra-cotta figures they sell. They're typical of Provence, and you'll find them, priced higher than

at this showing, in big-city shops.

Don't worry if you don't speak any of the European languages. In Holland, English is so widely spoken you begin to wonder if anyone speaks Dutch.

But anywhere, as here in Ventimiglia, if you ask a man selling oranges if he speaks English, don't be surprised if he smiles and says "A little." Even if he just shakes his head, smiles do the job.



Flower booths on the Rossio in Lisbon, Portugal

Travel Q&A

By Sheridan H. Garth

Q. Is travel really feasible now to the Middle East?

A. By "feasible" you mean practical and available, the answer is yes. All countries in the Middle East welcome tourists, at least in the measure of their accommodations and equipment. Full tour operations, hotel space, air, rail, bus, and road transportation are wide open in

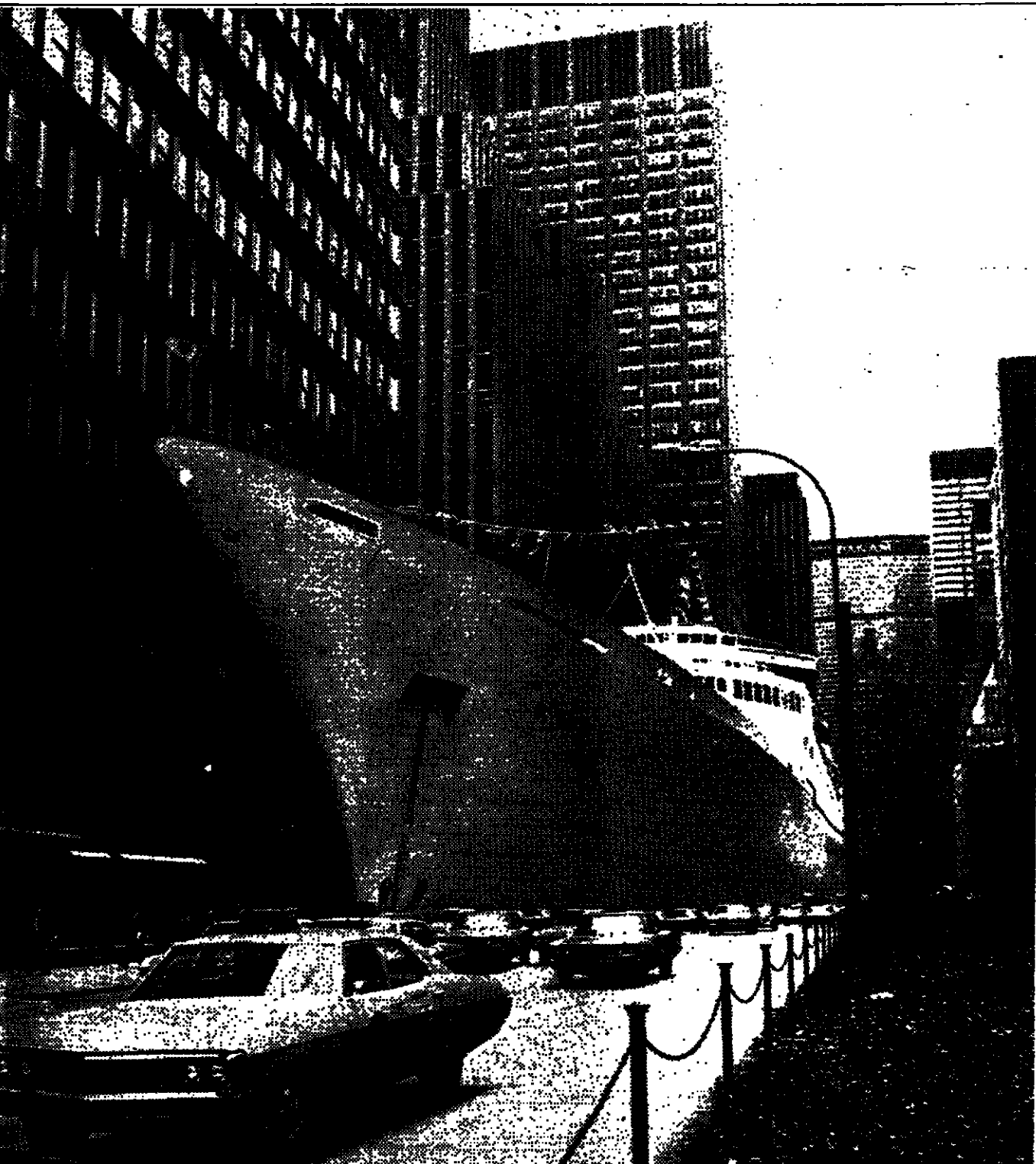
those countries favored by travelers. Precautionary advice on the following points, however, should be heeded by travelers to the Middle East as well as into any foreign areas:

- Select a means of travel arranged by an airline or travel agent, with full information given beforehand as to all the specific travel services included in the tour fare.
- Be sure to obey national customs and laws, to avoid antagonizing any

race or religious organization, and to conduct yourself conservatively as to dress and demeanor. Observe rules of the religious holidays. Adhere carefully to your planned schedule.

So far as terrorism or armed hostilities are concerned, a minimum of such types of interruptions to a well-planned vacation trip is foreseen by travel organizations during the near future, but you should remember that in the Middle East such interruptions are a possibility.

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Africa eagerly awaits tourists

In certain other African countries, however, political storm clouds are flying. American officials actively discourage Americans from going to restive Uganda.

If they stay out of obvious trouble spots, however, most tourists need feel no concern for safety in Africa. Even if

Some countries, such as Zaïre and Zambia, set exchange rates artificially high in their favor so that a visitor finds himself paying more for goods and services than he expected. On the other hand, to provide accommodation up to European or American luxury standards undeniably is very expensive.

Crime here is climbing and there have been some rough student and anarchist demonstrations over the past three or four years. But to the average big-city American, the country will look like a model of law and order.

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international travel

Festivals, events mark heritage year in Europe

Seventeen member nations of the Council of Europe have decreed 1975 the Architectural Heritage Year. Supplementing this lead are scores of others sponsored by the various countries, a selection of which follows:

Austria
March 20-24 — Vienna Springtime festival featuring performances at the Spanish Riding Academy of the Imperial Horses.
May 22 — Observance of Johann Strauss' 150th birthday all over the country with special exhibits in Vienna.
Belgium
May 5 — Florallies of Ghent, Belgium's Horticultural Show, held every five years.
June 1 — Commemoration of the birth of the Count of Flanders on the Crusades in 1180.
Denmark
May 12 — 170th birthday observance of Odense at Hans Christian Andersen's home.
May 13 — Tivoli Gardens open for the season.
Finland
May 4-5 — Prazdnik Religious Festival in Rautalampi.
France
May 1 — Versailles turns on the

fountains for the continuing "Grandes Faux."
May 9-23 — Cannes Film Festival, Greece

May 1 — Flower Festival to be followed this year by Easter Week-end in the Orthodox Church, with folk dancing and paschal lambs roasting on the outdoor spit.

Great Britain
March 20 through December — Shakespeare season reopens in Stratford-upon-Avon.

July — Month-long festivities commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first passenger-carrying railroad in Darlington.

Germany
April — Frankfurt's Palm Gardens will host the World Orchid Congress.

May 18-19 — "The Masterdraught" pageant in Rottenburg reenacting German camp life during the Thirty Years War.

Ireland
April 16-19 — Irish Rugby Football Centenary.

May 7-11 — Cork International Choral and Folk Dance Festival.

May 10-18 — Pan Celtic Week, Killarney.

June 9-15 — Festival of Music in Great Irish Houses in neighborhood of Dublin.

Italy
July 25-27 — Beach Festival, Killarney.
Aug. 5-10 — Dublin Horse Show.
Sept. 13-28 — Waterford International Festival of Light Opera.
Oct. 8-10 — International Song Contest, Castlebar.

Italy
All year — Holy Year celebration in Rome.

April 14-25 — Milan Trade Fair.
May 8 — "Cavalcata Sarda" act of homage to the prince's visit, Sardinia.

June — 38th Music Festival in Florence.

Luxembourg
May 20 — Medieval Religious Procession in Echternach.

Malta
May 10-13 — Carnival in Valletta.

Netherlands
All year — Amsterdam celebrates its septcentennial.

March 26-mid May — Dutch tulips begin to bloom in Keukenhof Gardens and spread throughout the country.

Norway
All year — Observance of 150th anniversary of first Norwegian migration to the United States.

May 17 — Norway's Constitution Day.

May 21-June 4 — Bergen International Festival of Music with piano recitals at Grieg's home.



By a staff photographer



Greisner



Fisher

June 29 — "Homecomers' Rally" in Oslo.

July 4 — U.S. Independence Day; memorial ceremony in Oslo's Frogner Park.

July 4-Sept. 30 — Maritime immigration exhibition in Stavanger.

July 5-6 — "Around Utstra," yachting competitions in Stavanger, part of the North Sea Race.

Portugal
March 17-22 — International Golf Week in Estoril.

Spain
April 15-20 — Spring Fair in Seville.

Sweden
April — Folk Festivals in Province of Dalarna.

April 15-20 — Swedish Fair in Gothenburg.

Switzerland
April 12-21 — 59th Swiss Industrial Fair, Basel.

May 22-June 1 — 16th Swiss Art and Antiques Fair, Basel.

June-July — 10th annual Jazz Festival, Montreux.

Aug.-Sept. — International Festival, Lucerne.

Aug. 31-Oct. 15 — 30th International

Montreux-Vevy Music Festival, Montreux.

Turkey
April 21-29 — Traditional Mesir Festival.

April 28-May 5 — Festival of Epreus features performances in the ancient Roman amphitheater.

Yugoslavia
May — Annual "Kmecka Obcet," wedding ceremonies in Ljubljana.

April — Spring Fair in Zagreb.

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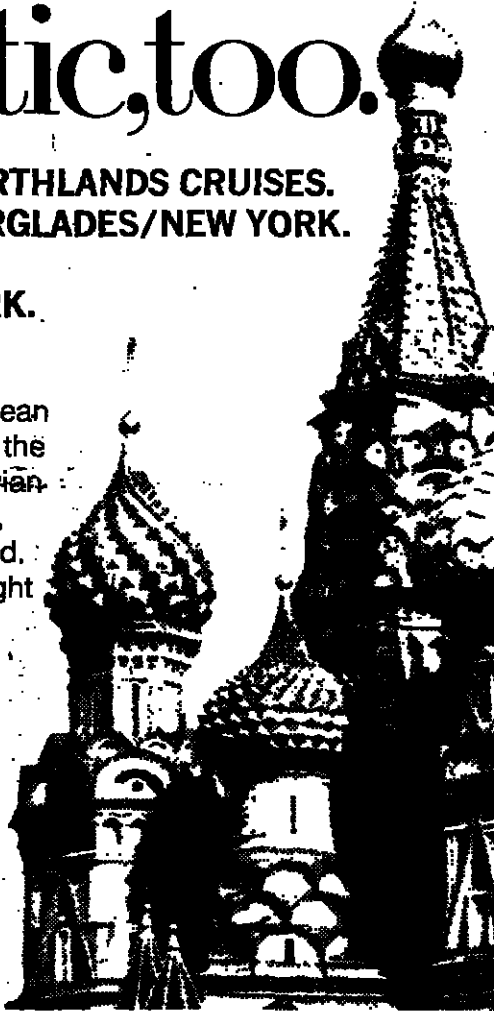
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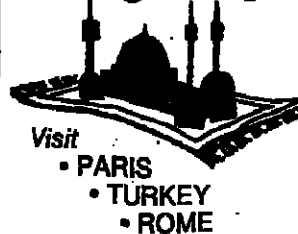
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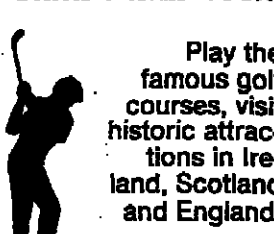


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Right, Rare covered platter in Chinese Export porcelain. Fitzhugh pattern, from Elinor Gordon collection of Villanova, Pa. Fitzhugh is one of the patterns most in demand today. Chinese Export dates from the early 1700s to 1835.



How to start collecting antiques

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

How do you begin a collection in today's high-priced antiques market?

You might begin with a single little porcelain tea bowl, price \$20, suggests Elinor Gordon, of Villanova, Pa., who has dealt solely in Chinese Export porcelain for over 25 years. Today Mrs. Gordon is one of the most reputable and knowledgeable dealers in the U.S. (Chinese Export dates from the early 1700s to 1835.)

You could also start, she says, as have many young couples, with a wedding present, perhaps a delicate cup and saucer, or a pair of plates. It is such a gift that often whets the appetite to learn more and to acquire more.

"The gradual building of a porcelain collection is a grand hobby for a young couple," Mrs. Gordon contends. "Both a husband and wife can appreciate and enjoy it equally. They can share the fun of research and reading and the joys of the quest. And they can be assured that an authentic antique will accrue in value as the years go on."

Price doubled

Last week, Mrs. Gordon bought back, at double the original price paid, a collection she had sold 25 years ago. Her customer, an astute businessman, commented wryly, as he accepted her check, that he wished he had invested in Chinese porcelain over the years rather than in the stock market.

Sometimes a legacy of a few pieces of porcelain or travel abroad and exposure to great examples of fine porcelain will spur an interest. Many a U.S. serviceman has had his interest kindled in the museums and antique shops of the Orient and of Europe.

One such young man recently visited Mrs. Gordon's booth at the Winter Antiques Show in New York. After thoughtfully surveying her porcelains, he informed her that her exhibition was "food for his soul." He told her that during service in Korea, and in travels in the Far East, he had visited numerous museums in order to familiarize himself with the best of Oriental porcelain. "Right now," he told the dealer, "I may not be able to buy, but when I do I will know exactly what I am going after." Like thousands before him, this ex-Army man has learned "by eye and by feel," by steeping himself in books, and by questioning experts he has run into along the way.

Cold to the touch

Mrs. Gordon allowed the chap to take a few pieces out of the case and into his hands. One of the best ways to understand porcelain is to handle it, she maintains. Chinese Export porcelain has a distinct feel to it, a sharpness to the edge of the plate, for instance, almost a knife edge.

It is cold to the touch because it is hard paste porcelain. And when examined under strong light, little pock marks on the surface appear. These come up at the time of firing, but are not done deliberately, and some collectors appreciate such imperfections. When rough, they are called

"orange peel glaze." Pure porcelains on the other hand, have no pock marks, are delicately thin, light in weight, are far more translucent, and much more expensive.

At present, Mrs. Gordon explains the Chinese Export patterns most in demand are Fitzhugh, Famille Rose Tobacco Leaf, and the Lotus Leaf also those pieces done for the American market that are decorated with such emblems as an eagle, a ship, the Order of Cincinnati, the arms of New York State, Masonic motifs, and various historical decorations.

Collectors warned

Mrs. Gordon warns collectors about porcelains that are coming out of Hong Kong. "done as lately as last week," which simulate vintage American trade pieces, but are not. They are decorated with sepia-toned American eagles and ship designs; their borders are deep pinky-puce garlands. They sell in Hong Kong for \$4 or \$50, but unwary American dealers are selling them (usually with honest intention) to unknowing American collectors for \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece.

For protection in all cases, Mrs. Gordon recommends that collectors buy from reputable dealers who are willing to stand behind every piece they sell. "Buying from such a dealer, or from a specialist, does not mean paying higher prices; it often means a lower price," she says.

A bill of sale for any piece of porcelain purchased should represent exactly what the piece represents, its decoration, its period and condition. In case of misrepresentation, this bill of sale becomes a valuable document for redress. It also serves as verification of age and quality for future sale of any piece.

Delightful conversations

What about utility and care of fine porcelains?

Elinor Gordon says, "I use my fine pieces. I think antiques should be used, not just looked at. But after I use my best porcelain dinner services, nobody but me does the dishwashing. I wash my porcelain in very hot soapy water, one piece at a time. And I put a sponge rubber mat on the drainboard as protection. I never use detergents and never a regular dishwasher.

"Pieces used for display and not for food service, I clean with glass wax, which takes off surface dirt and leaves a high polish. Because of breakage hazards I submerge things in water as little as possible. I love the times I am caring for my porcelain. They give me a chance to romance a bit about the pieces, to recall the countries in which I bought them, and even the delightful conversations I've had about specific pieces."

For those who desire to research Chinese Export porcelain, Mrs. Gordon recommends the following reading list: J. A. Lloyd Hyde's "Oriental Lowestoft," second edition; "Chinese Trade Porcelain," by Michael Beurdeley; John Goldsmith Phillips's "China Trade Porcelain"; Jean McClure Mudge's "Chinese Export Porcelain for the American Trade - 1785-1835"; and David S. Howard's book on Chinese armorial porcelain, all of which are available in major public libraries.



Above, Elinor Gordon of Villanova, Pa., holds one of her Chinese Export porcelain tea pots. "To get the feel for fine porcelain, you must handle it," says the expert.

Left, Fine example of Famille Rose design in this platter and tureen. Note scepter finial on tureen and Indian plume handles. Circa 1760.

Antique Chinese Export porcelain

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

Chinese Export porcelain is a hard-paste porcelain that was made and decorated in China, for export to foreign countries, during the early 1700s to 1835. It is also called Chinese or Oriental Lowestoft.

Sometimes it is called Company porcelain and East India porcelain because of the trading companies that handled it. Imported by the European countries and America, the decoration usually suited the place of final destination.

Much of this porcelain

was manufactured at Ching-te-chen in Kiangsi Province and then sent to Canton to be decorated. No identifying factory mark or other marks appear on it.

Designs sketched

A rough classification of the most popular designs is as follows:

- Fitzhugh design (currently high in demand) has borders of stylized butterflies, usually dates from 1785. Fitzhugh patterns are executed in green, orange, sepia, brown, black, mulberry, and apricot.

- Famille Rose, available today in many shapes and at various prices, is a decoration of flowers, fruit, floral sprays, baskets of flowers, urns, coats of arms, landscapes, people, animals, birds, insects, and scenes. The rose shades usually predominate; soft blue, green,

yellow, and brown are also used.

- Tobacco Leaf design, also currently popular, features, as the name implies, an overall design of tobacco leaves and flowers executed in combinations of shades of brown, blue, green, pink, rust, and gold. There are about 10 variations of this pattern.

- The Lotus Leaf design consists of large lotus leaves, usually in a pink color with petals of the leaves shading to a pale green at the bottom of each leaf. These pieces usually date around 1760.

- Armorial designs are pieces decorated with a coat-of-arms. The form of the arms and the surrounding decoration varies from large arms with profuse decoration in the first part of the 18th century to a later plain spadelike shield without any decoration.

M. H.

Plate of very rare orange Fitzhugh design with sepia American eagle, circa 1790, Chinese Export porcelain from Elinor Gordon, Villanova, Pa., collection. Fitzhugh design has borders of stylized butterflies.



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Buying antiques on a budget

Antiques on a Budget, by Tony Curtis.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
\$10.

By Ann A. Hunt

The current vogue of antiques collecting as a hobby or investment and the need to keep an eye on the budget are both dealt with in this recent book that is made up of 12 articles from a series in Ideal Home magazine, a British publication.

Geared to the amateur collector who may lack the confidence or cash to pursue the hobby, the book offers basic guidelines for seeking out a middle section of the antiques mar-

ket. Classic pieces so sought out by the experts have been omitted.

As a possible start to one's antiques collecting, Mr. Curtis recommends buying chairs of the late Victorian period. In due course these appreciate and can later be sold or exchanged for more valuable items.

The 12 sections of the book include articles on: dining chairs and tables, easy chairs, writing desks, sofas, bookcases, occasional tables, chests, dressers, gaming tables, cabinets, sideboards. Sketches illustrate the individual pieces, whereas eight color plates show the furniture in period settings.

A not-so-common feature here is the inclusion of a price on each item described. The prices given in British sterling are based on average sales-room costs calculated on recent auction lists from many parts of England.

Chairs, which have always been made in great quantities, can usually be found in the many possible variations. Chippendale, states the author, came closest to a happy blend of practical strength and elegance, making chairs based on his designs very popular. Like Sheraton and Hepplewhite, his designs were published and therefore copied by other cabinetmakers.

In his chapter on dining chairs Mr. Curtis chose a 19th-century reproduction Chippendale for the budget-conscious collector. The Victorian reproduction, with ball-and-claw feet and made of beech stained to resemble mahogany, cost approximately one-fifth the price of a genuine set of Chippendale.

In addition to Chippendale, the author includes 20 other dining chairs of interest to the antiques buff, featuring such designs as Edwardian, Victorian, Windsor, Regency, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite. The other types of furniture are treated in the same

manner, making this a practical and easy reference book for those who seek the less grand and expensive antiques.

"Beyond its purely aesthetic appeal," concludes the author, "furniture of a bygone age frequently has one great advantage over that which is produced at the present time; it generally appreciates in value as each year passes and few people in this day and age would disagree with the proposition that beautiful furniture whose investment potential may be as high as that of property is an asset indeed."

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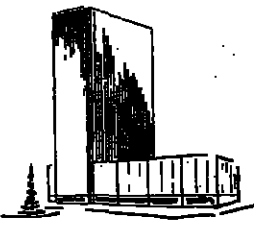
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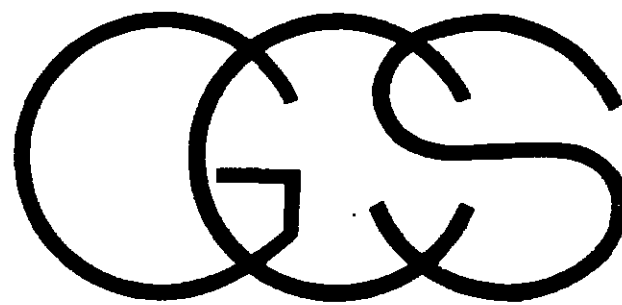
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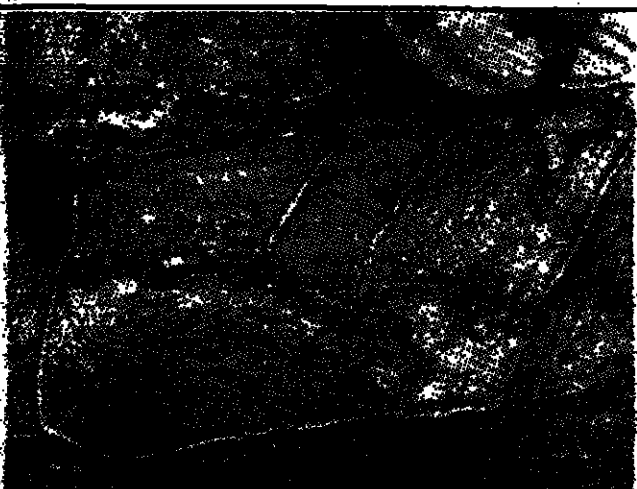
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In coming months: an exhibition of Paul Revere's Boston, 1735-1813; Living with antiques in North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and New York City; a private collection of early American glass; Libbey cut glass; historic preservation in Texas and South Carolina; History in towns: Litchfield, Connecticut; Tappan, New York; and Temple, New Hampshire; Canton China Trade porcelain; New England grave-stones; New London County, Connecticut, furniture; portraits of John Marshall; History in houses: Mount Clare in Baltimore, Maryland; Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts; and Kingscote in Newport, Rhode Island; silver made in Chicago and Sheffield; American paintings in the Cortis Gallery, Washington, D.C.

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The Monitor's daily religious article

A thorough job

Thoroughness is a quality highly esteemed by employers. To those who have it, it is also a source of immense personal satisfaction.

The capacity to be thorough is God-given. If we lack thoroughness it will help if we can recognize more clearly our inseparable unity with God.

Each of us, in our true spiritual identity, constantly reflects God. Whatever our occupation, we are continually given opportunities to cultivate and express divinely bestowed qualities of thought. This one finds natural to do as one

learns that God, divine Spirit, made all, and made nothing but good. This all-embracing good is spiritual.

Jesus asked much of his followers. He commanded, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." But the Master wasn't asking the impossible. Christian Science explains that the real identity of man in God's spiritual image is already flawless. We unveil more and more of this true self to the extent that we apply our highest understanding of God and man to our daily activities.

For instance, early in my working career I had a factory job trimming the edge of small parts to a certain tolerance, repeating the same operation over and over all day long. Pretty soon I began to regard this as drudgery. But the wasted material resulting from my mistakes soon earned me a severe reprimand from my superior. I realized I deserved the rebuke and I began to see that my natural desire to be cooperative must replace self-centeredness.

I could see that there is nothing halfway about the heavenly Father's provision for His children. Like all other desirable attributes of thought, thoroughness — doing what is required of us well and with respect for the work — is a quality that has its source in God. As a result of my increased diligence, the accuracy and quantity of my work improved. The job was the same, but my attitude toward it had changed. After proving my willingness and ability to handle this assignment, I was transferred to a better position.

Some consider it clever to merely get by with a minimum amount of labor. What a shabby contrast this is to the satisfaction of accomplishment we feel when we regularly turn out more and better work than we are compelled to do on our jobs. Developing the quality of thoroughness enriches our work and carries over into every facet of experience.

"God is not separate from the wisdom He bestows," writes Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science. "The talents He gives we must improve." How do we improve these talents? Mrs. Eddy says, "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God."

[This is a Portuguese translation of today's religious article]
Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página
(As traduções em português são publicadas periodicamente duas vezes por mês)

Trabalho eficiente

A eficiência é uma qualidade altamente apreciada por empregadores. É também uma fonte de imensa satisfação pessoal para aqueles que a possuem.

A capacidade de ser eficiente é outorgada por Deus. Se nos falta eficiência, será muito útil reconhecer mais claramente nossa inseparável união com Deus.

Cada um de nós, em nossa verdadeira identidade espiritual, reflete Deus constantemente. Qualquer que seja nossa ocupação, continuamente somos dados oportunidades de cultivar e expressar qualidades de pensamento divinamente concedidas. Achemos natural fazer isso à medida que aprendemos que Deus, o Espírito divino, fez tudo e tudo que ele fez é bom. Esse bem que tudo abrange é espiritual.

Jesus exigia muito de seus seguidores. Ordenou: "Sede vós perfeitos como perfeito é o vosso Pai celestial." Mas o Mestre não estava pedindo o impossível. A Ciência Cristã explica que a verdadeira identidade do homem feito à imagem e semelhança de Deus, já é impecável. Revelamos cada vez mais deste verdadeiro ser na proporção em que aplicamos nossa mais elevada compreensão de Deus e do homem em nossas atividades diárias.

Por exemplo, no início de minha atividade profissional estive empregado numa fábrica e meu trabalho consistia em desbastar os cantos de pequenas peças, de modo a que se ajustassem devidamente, repetindo a mesma operação o dia inteiro. Logo comecei a encarar esse trabalho como enfadonho. Mas o desperdício de material resultante de meus enganos logo mereceu uma severa reprimenda da parte de meu superior. Reconheci que merecia a repreensão e comecei a ver que meu desejo natural de cooperar precisava substituir o egoísmo.

Pude compreender que não há nada incompleto no que diz respeito à provisão do Pai celestial para Seus filhos. Assim como todos os outros desejáveis atributos de pensamento, a eficiência — fazer bem feito o que

é exigido de nós, e com respeito pelo trabalho — é uma qualidade que tem sua origem em Deus. Como resultado de minha maior atenção, a exatidão e a quantidade de meu trabalho aumentaram. O trabalho era o mesmo, mas minha atitude mental a seu respeito tinha mudado. Depois de ter provado minha boa vontade e habilidade ao fazer esse trabalho, fui transferido para uma posição melhor.

Algumas pessoas acham inteligente passar meramente com um mínimo de trabalho. Que miserável contraste é este com a satisfação da realização que sentimos quando regularmente produzimos mais e melhor trabalho do que somos compelidos a fazer em nossas tarefas. Desenvolver a qualidade da eficiência enriquece nosso trabalho e prossegue em todos os aspectos de nossa experiência.

"Deus não está separado da sabedoria que Ele confere", escreve Mary Baker Eddy, que descobriu e fundou a Ciência Cristã. "Precisamos desenvolver os talentos que Ele nos dá." Como desenvolvemos estes talentos? A Sr.^a Eddy diz: "As capacidades humanas ampliam-se e aperfeiçoam-se na proporção em que a humanidade consegue o verdadeiro conceito acerca do homem e de Deus."

¹Matthew 5:48; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 6; ³Science and Health, p. 258.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Usually once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.]

Daily Bible verse

I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things. John 8:28

Could the blondes on pages 1746 and 842 be sisters, I wonder, and does the girl in the checkered pants look thinner than me?

I pick out a dress because the model's hair is like cornsilk and her nails aren't chipped from shoveling snow and pouring antifreeze. Perhaps I will look that good, too, in her dress.

We make out two orders — one containing all the things we'd like to have, just for the pleasure of seeing them written down, and then the one containing only those things we can afford. Then we count the days and make predictions on when it will come, and when it does, we have Christmas all over again. A package in the mail — we love it.

A package from Kansas City or Chicago is as close as we want to get to those cities. We can stay out here and be happy, with a hot stove and a catalog, and a big, gray mailbox.

Norma Jane Skjold



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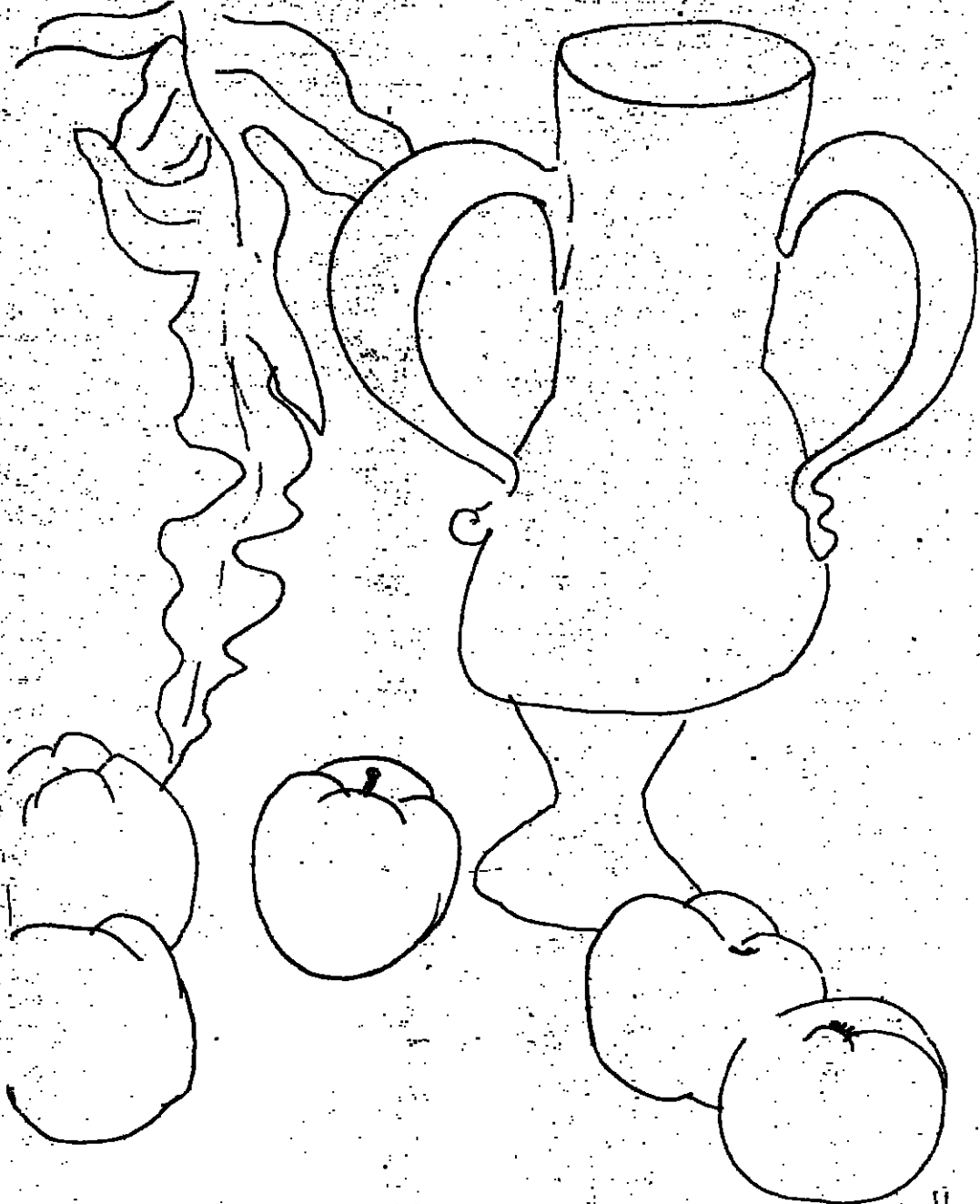
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Courtesy of the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, and the Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, England
"Still-Life of Jug and Apples" 1940: Pencil drawing by Henri Matisse

The difference between things

Henri Matisse once said: "I don't paint things. I only paint the differences between things." The distinction applies equally to his line drawings. His line is as conscious of the spaces between the objects it describes as it is of the objects themselves.

"Still Life of Jug and Apples" from the Hermitage in Leningrad shows how the "differences between things" are not empty spaces, or gaps that separate and isolate. The line indicates edges; but round objects do not have edges in a two-dimensional sense any more than space does. Line is a precision tool of the artist's hand and eye, and its singularity (unsupported by shading or modeling) places in equilibrium both the boundaries selected by the artist for "objects" in his drawing, and for the "spaces" between them.

The result of this is a best-of-both-worlds thing. Objects and spaces borrow qualities from each other: objects become more spatial, spaces

more substantial. Matisse's line is very free in relation to the things described, but very restrained in relation to the air through which it moves. His drawing powers, for all their ease, also show some degree of stringency. The eye need only follow the line round the body and handles of the jug to realize its tightness as well as its lack of hesitation. It does not slide with a fluidity that ignores the actuality of the pot's substance. In fact, considering its sparseness, it is astonishing how much is indicated of the object's surface, mass, and matter. This is even truer of the living, firm, crisp-skinned apples.

Although it is the line which is the entire character and vitality of this drawing, it cannot be separated from the particularities of the objects from which the line draws its life and to which it gives life back.

Christopher Andreas

Mail, mail, O beautiful mail . . .

It stands a bit to one side, leaning and looking gray, marking the spot where we turn to go home. It's full of holes from the shotgun blast it received twenty years ago, when some young fellow felt like shooting holes in everybody's mailboxes, so he did it.

We have to rush down and get the mail promptly at noon, when the postman's pickup truck grumbles by, in order to save our letters from the rain, if it's raining.

But that's not really why we rush, because we're there every day, anyway, rain or no rain. Even if our

mailbox was new and unshot, we'd still be bursting out the door for the half-mile trek because that's how we feel about mail out here.

To us it's still something of a wonderment that letters and boxes ever get this far at all. We're two hundred miles from any major city and twenty miles from the nearest cowtown. Our postman has to jounce over sixty miles of rutted country roads to fill up our lives with all the things a cowtown doesn't have.

Nobody's sure why he does it. It can't be for the eggs and chickens he gets every Christmas from his route, and it certainly can't be for fresh air and sunshine. He'd get more of that on his back porch, rocking.

So it must be for the mail. Country folks live through the mail in northern Nebraska. Unless it's a pair of blue jeans, overalls or a veterinarian, it has to come in a big brown box if we're going to get it.

We can't leave the cows long enough to drive into Omaha or Kansas City or Denver for our big

Stetson hats and fringed leather jackets for church. We have to let the postman get it to us. We have to ignore his bemused smiles when we meet him at the box and we have to stifle an unseemly temptation to peek into his cab at whatever else he may have.

And with me on the route, his load gets mighty bemusing. I am the original magazine back-section mail order addict.

He carries in military surplus and western supply catalogs, seed and bookstore catalogs. Then he brings me my orders, in boxes and wrappings which never completely hide the nature of my splurging.

He knows, for example, that I have lilac seedlings and potato sets in my yard this year. He knows that our neighbors got a big box of cheeping little chicks. So did we.

My twenty-five magazines, my several book clubs, my papers and parcels from places like Philadelphia and Boston and San Francisco — he knows I read a lot. But

that's probably not too unique; everybody reads through these long Nebraska winters when the roads are snowed shut and the cattle keep us working.

We need to have books at night, while our toes thaw out. Most of all, we need that big Sears and Roebuck catalog for spring. It comes in February, just when winter is the worst. Snow over our eyebrows, wind-chill index too low to mention, and haystacks dwindling perceptibly on the sidehills — we need to know that Sears believes there will be a spring.

Even fathers, who pretend not to be interested by such invasions from the store-bought world, take a long and appreciative look at the rose and spring dresses on the shiny Sears cover.

Then we get Alden's and Ward's and Spiegel's, in gleaming succession.

I spend so much time looking at the glossy, smiling models that I could recognize them on the street.

Difficulties, please!

It took me years to recognize the value of a difficulty. Yet these same childhood years were rich in them. The most innocent-looking show supplied them copiously. The laces broke, the heels needed attention, and then the shining!

From the first conquest with the comb and the washcloth until one leaves for college, difficulties border the childhood way.

Nor is there a let-up after those edifying four years of higher learning. Difficulty is more than seasoning. We are born ambitious and will not be permanently happy until we have overcome each difficulty confronting us, including space. Man is a born profit-hunter and learns at last that difficulty is his best friend, if dogs will pardon the substitution.

Has anyone erected a statue to difficulty? It has done more to civilize us than all the wars. Imagination was the maid-of-all-work that paid no attention to seeking payment. And the imaginer today asks no ordinary reward for the suggestions to progress which it offers. Nor does the imagination desire that things be made easy. It asks only that a start be made according to his

suggestion and if that is done, a whole retinue of inventions follows.

Solving a difficulty is humanity's fundamental task. Couple the difficulty with an unappeasable desire and you have us today, airplane and adding-machine and the comforts of home included. We may not pray for difficulties but we accept them and seek to solve them. And it is always the individual who shows the way. Life posed the problem and some individual solved it. What a feat was the overshoe, the collar-button, the first loaf of bread!

We accept difficulty now as a lure. No child wants his game too easy. And our civilization offers problems enough to keep us out of mischief for the next millennium. Problems are horizons. And they offer altitude. And no one need fear that they will give out. Self-satisfaction is an end to the road and our store of difficulties protects us from reaching it. This same foe, self-satisfaction, is wise enough to abdicate in favor of addressing ourselves to the current difficulty. Nobody yet has erected a statue to self-satisfaction.

We have been saved from that calamity by our genius

of discontent. We have not quite abolished poverty. We have not quite invented instantaneous travel. We still come up against difficulties. And while they exist there's hope.

Well-rounded dreams are needed as much as ever. And I have found nothing so practical as dreaming. And that talent is cost-free, is available at any time. Of course it is dangerous. It allows one comfortable dreams of achievement that may remain just dreams. But only the naive youngster rests there. The experienced dreamer also outlines himself by the adjacent difficulties involved in his hazy projection. Let him be fair to them for it is the conquest of them that constitutes most of the fun. Or even seven-eighths of the final satisfaction. They are an emanation of necessity crossed by the dreamer, the working poet in each of us. Of course they must be foreseen as adequately as the rewards. That gives us visionaries something practical with which to emerge from the mists of dream. And the one who can preview the difficulties has made a headstart.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, March 4, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Energy: order out of chaos?

It is no wonder Americans are confused by the whole energy picture. Only a few months ago the mood was one of frantic crisis. Yet today, because of the economic slump and an unusually warm winter, there is a growing oil surplus and virtually every oil-producing nation has cut back production.

While the short-term urgency for conservation has dissipated, it is nevertheless important to keep an eye on the broad long-range goal. That is to reduce the West's dependence on foreign sources of oil that can be subject to political manipulation and pressure. This means bringing about a sensible, less wasteful use of this vital resource everywhere.

Hence the momentum toward devising a new energy strategy for the remainder of the century must not slacken. Developments on two fronts are encouraging.

Domestically, three energy programs are now on deck and the focus of attention shifts to forging a compromise. The latest Democratic package — from the important House Ways and Means Committee — is a well-reasoned strong alternative to the Ford program, including as it does such measures as a gradual increase in the federal gas tax up to 40 cents a gallon, an excise tax on huge cars, a phasing-in of oil-import quotas, creation of a federal agency to buy imported oil, and a windfall profits tax.

The White House indicates this plan is more attuned to the President's approach than the Wright-Pastore energy program. So there are grounds for hope that a compromise will be hammered out.

Internationally, too, there are good things to report. The oil-consuming nations are pressing ahead with plans for a preliminary conference with the oil producers in April. Saudi Arabia has persuaded the hard-line Algerians to soften their insistence that oil prices be linked with the prices of other raw materials, so this crucial meeting will be able to treat the oil-price question separately.

The oil consumers, meanwhile, who have differing interests and a different blend of energy requirements, are in the process of deciding how to approach the producers. The Kissinger plan for a "floor price" on oil appears to be winning acceptance, with some modifications.

As for that present fuel glut, there is perhaps a salutary lesson in it for OPEC oil producers. While the economic recession has caused a drop in demand for oil, the depressed demand in turn feeds the economic recession. Hence, if the producers do not come to terms with the consumers, this trend could well continue to their own economic disadvantage.

In short, the imperatives — at home and abroad — are for compromise and cooperation.

Saving housing's 'superagency'

Not only thousands of homes and thousands of jobs depend on the financial rescue of New York State's Urban Development Corporation (UDC). The survival of the nation's largest housing superagency also has significance for other agencies from San Francisco to Cincinnati to Boston and even abroad. For the UDC has been a model of combining public and private enterprise for an enlightened solution of low-income housing and other urban needs.

Initiated by former Governor Rockefeller seven years ago, and headed until recently by the dynamic Edward Logue, the UDC sought to fill a vacuum of housing sponsorship left by the flight of such customary backers as real-estate and insurance companies. Its financing involved the banks in a flow of borrowing linked to construction that has particularly suffered under the recent difficulties of the money market. Former President Nixon's two-year housing freeze also undercut support for the UDC. And critics say the UDC helped to create its own financial problem through sometimes subordinated fiscal management to expansion and innovation in its projects.

Must financial distress, indeed

insolvency, be the price of such UDC achievements as moving forthrightly to meet urban problems with human concern (low-rise rather than high-rise for large families) and good design (distinguished projects by such name architects as Sert and Rudolph)? For interested agencies elsewhere, there should be a special usefulness in the findings of a state commission to investigate where the UDC went wrong, and right.

Meanwhile, the scores of UDC projects under way should not be allowed to languish, cutting jobs from the already beleaguered construction industry, delaying homes for the needy and the highly promising "new town" on Roosevelt Island, for example. Governor Carey and the New York Legislature have been working on governmental bail-out measures. The banking community has been resisting some approaches but appears to be rallying around to assist in some way out.

The original financing was based on the "moral obligation" of the state. The credit standing of New York as well as the future of the UDC is at issue. Both demand the most earnest cooperation of all concerned.

Improving food stamp aid

The federal food stamp program was sharply criticized from three directions in reports issued over the weekend.

The Agriculture Department charged that, in the first six months of last year, recipients got 23 percent more aid — worth about \$160 million — than they should have. The General Accounting Office criticized the administration of the program. And a Senate committee complained that only four out of 10 citizens eligible for food stamps are actually getting them. It said another 20 million persons could be reached by the program beyond the current 18 million.

On balance, this criticism does not add up to a conclusion that the food stamp program should be scrapped. In practical terms, along with unemployment benefits the food stamp program has performed as a safety net to cushion against the recession. Two million persons were added to the food stamp rolls in December and January alone when unemployment surged to 8.2 percent of the work force. With unemployment expected to remain high well into next year even if there should be a marked economic recovery, the food stamp program will remain a fixture of the domestic scene for the foreseeable future. If it is eventually phased out, it will likely disappear as part of a major

welfare reform effort, such as a switch to cash grants weighed for a period by the Nixon administration.

Swift attention, then, should be given to making the present system work better. On an annual basis, the excess aid given out last year amounted to more than \$300 million. Even allowing for a predictable measure of inaccuracy in administering a \$4 billion aid program, this is too wide a margin of error. Delays of as long as 80 days before the needy get benefits, due to unnecessarily awkward certifying procedures, are now commonplace. Sen. George McGovern recommends a random audit method of certifying eligibility like that used by the Internal Revenue Service on income tax returns. Better efforts to inform the public about eligibility, and distributing stamps from more convenient places like banks and post offices, could help extend help to those among the 20 million persons legally qualified for stamp aid but not receiving it.

A better solution for feeding needy citizens would be to keep more family heads employed. In a typical year, the heads of eight out of 10 food stamp families are unemployed.

But currently the food stamp program is the method the country has for keeping citizens adequately fed, and every effort should be made to improve it.

'Spring is coming, the snow will melt and the sled will stop'



State of the nations

The President's problem

By Joseph C. Harsch

The hardest problem which besets any president in Washington is now bearing heavily on Gerald Ford. It is the problem of meeting the demands which surge in upon him from the country and the Congress to dispel today's fears by noon tomorrow.

There has grown up in the United States the notion that the President can do almost anything if he can just be made to understand what he ought to do. The resulting tendency is to rush the White House too fast to policies which may be out of date before they can begin to have any effect. The oil problem is a case in point.

Six months ago Americans were in a state of near panic over the presumed shortage of oil and the effect of that oil on the rate of inflation. Mr. Ford launched his WIN (whip-inflation now) campaign on Oct. 3. And he and his advisers stuck with the doctrine of the primary danger of inflation right on into December.

Well, where are we now? At latest reports a hundred oil tankers are tied up anywhere their owners can find a mooring. All of the oil-exporting countries are cutting down their production rates. Oil storage tanks all over the world are brimming. Some tankers on the high seas are going at half speed, thus serving as floating storage. And, inevitably, the price of oil is beginning to fray at the edges.

This means that the President's energy program, which was put together on the assumption of an acute and continuing shortage of oil and of rising oil prices, is already out of date. It isn't necessary any more to put a tariff on imported oil in order to reduce the amount of such oil coming into the U.S. The amount has been reduced by a combination of recession and changes in consuming habits — and by an unusually mild winter both in North America and Western Europe.

Thus inflation, which was the national obsession as recently as last November, is now largely forgotten. The danger of losing a job has replaced it. The pressure on the President is to revive the jobs which have already gone, which is not necessarily in the long-term interests of his country. It may be the quickest way to get back to full employment, but would it be good for the country to revive a market for 10 million automobiles a year when six million would be enough for replacements?

Long-term interests would be better served by a high gasoline tax with the proceeds used for the twin purposes of expanding mass transit and developing new sources of energy.

Then it would also be better for any modern country in the long run to make better provisions for tiding people over during periods of rising unemployment so that the fear factor is reduced. It is not in the long run desirable to have the government, in effect, guarantee every job. A free enterprise economy must be flexible. New industries rise and old ones dwindle. But the government can guarantee that no person shall suffer from loss of food and shelter while adjusting to changes in the economy.

At present in the U.S. there has been too much unemployment benefit for some, but not enough for many

more. The clamor around the White House is on behalf of the highest-paid workers, not on behalf of those living in real poverty and misery. The major thinking is being done on the immediate problem of how to get back to full employment, not on how better to organize the U.S. so that there will continue to be flexibility in the economy. Some decline in employment from time to time is inevitable and desirable, provided it does not lead to human disaster.

Another way of stating the above is that there is an absence in Washington of true long-term planning. Everybody is planning as best he or she can — for next election day. President Ford is doing what seems at the moment to be likely to help his party on election day. Everyone in Congress is doing the same. Neither is thinking carefully about what today's decision will do to the shape of the American community and its life-style 20 or 60 years from now.

In the aftermath of five years of negotiations and two sets of major arms limitation agreements, the United States is not only still enlarging its stockpiles and weapons budgets. It is giving the strategic arms race a new dimension. SALT has placed some eventual limitations on the numbers of ballistic missiles, so the U.S. is reviving the development of cruise missiles — which are unconstrained.

Cruise missiles are essentially pilotless aircraft which can be guided to their targets either at low or high altitudes, while ballistic missiles follow a ballistic trajectory through space, reentering the atmosphere only when approaching their targets. The deployment of cruise missiles, which can be launched from all types of submarines or aircraft, makes the SALT ceilings on ballistic missiles meaningless.

Ever since the Navy's Regulus project was dropped 20 years ago, the U.S. strategic submarine missile program has been restricted to ballistic missiles. This conspicuously successful effort resulted first in the deployment of a family of Polaris missiles in the early '60s, and then a follow-on larger Poseidon with as many as 14 independently targetable warheads (MIRVs) in the early '70s. An invulnerable submarine fleet equipped with these weapons became the backbone of the U.S. strategic deterrent, and the 1972 ABM treaty, by limiting ballistic missile defenses, guaranteed all ballistic warheads a free ride to their assigned targets in the Soviet Union. This success should have satisfied even the most enthusiastic weapons developers.

But no. Four days after President Nixon returned from Moscow, the then Secretary of Defense went before Congress to ask for supplementary funds for an entirely new strategic missile program — the submarine-launched cruise missile (SLCM). It was argued that development of these missiles was appropriate since they could compensate for the larger number of ballistic-missile submarines Kissinger allowed the Russians to have in the SALT I agreement. It was also claimed they would complicate

Readers write

National food plan

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor and in the New York Times on climate trends and consequent threat of future world food shortages could generate a nationwide plan to increase food production. Some measures possible, while appearing like state socialism, may nevertheless deserve early implementation if we are to eventually find out what really will succeed in meeting world food demands. For example:

● A national and state coordinated inventory of potential crop lands. This would include classification as to quality, requirements to restore fertility, accessibility to markets, relation to weather, etc.

● A national and state coordinated ban on converting potential crop land to other uses. The time has come to build new industrial areas as part of redevelopment of existing industrial areas, and to limit new six-lane roads. Crop land is too valuable to destroy. We cannot afford to develop a system whereby all foodstuffs are eventually grown in a few areas far distant from markets.

● A program to reactivate these old crop lands and utilize every open area possible to raise foodstuffs. The cities need food supplies that do not have to be shipped clear across the continent. State agricultural colleges and state and county agencies can be enlisted to provide leadership and manpower to retool and restaff old farms — owners can be given tax incentives. Urban and suburban areas presently having waste disposal problems can be required to make waste available to "beef up" the humus and soil fertility of available lands, thus saving on fertilizer needs.

● Subsidiary to the above, we may encourage "victory gardens" in every backyard.

There is no doubt more experts can tell us to try. The question is — how long does society have to wait? Do we have to suffer the consequences of continued depletion of natural resources because of lack of leadership? Plainfield, N.J. Victor E. King

'Founding Fathers'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

As we approach our bicentennial period I can think of no finer contribution to your readers than the splendid series on "America's Founding Fathers." For this reader they serve as a much needed refresher course in that period of our history and, in particular, those men known as the founders of our nation.

But more importantly, I believe the series is a timely and needed reminder that our country had its beginnings in very simple, humble surroundings (Thomas Jefferson

walked to his inaugural ceremony in contrast to all the splendors a privileges we provide our public servants today. No reasonable person expects us to return to the austerity those days, but it does seem present circumstances might warrant change in that direction.

I am hopeful this series is receiving wide attention in our schools. Far less should read and discuss each these "Founding Fathers" and emphasis should be placed on the quality of dedication, although at the same time there was great diversity a strong opposition among these men.

I cannot but wonder if at that time the people realized the greatness such men as Hamilton, Jefferson, Washington, Madison, and the rest. Could it be that we now have so greatness among us that will not be recognized and appreciated as much later. I wonder! South Pasadena, Calif. Jane McPi

'The Cyprus imbroglio'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial "The Cyprus imbroglio" was probably written with the best intentions, but since it ad catas a very dangerous stand, strong rebuttal becomes warranted.

First, it is obvious that foreign policy should not be encouraged become the prerogative of one man. Congress must exercise its constitutional responsibilities. Furthermore, Dr. Kissinger's widely recognized negotiating talents don't make him infallible. Had he prevented the Turkish invasion last summer, the Cyprus situation would not be an imbroglio it is.

Second, the Cyprus problem is just a matter of geopolitics or "U security interests"; there are a people involved, and history has peatedly shown that the Christian minorities have consistently suffered great atrocities under Turkish rule. There may not be any bloodshed Turkey at the present time, but gre injustices go on nevertheless.

Third, observers of recent history have learned that in need neutral countries turn first to the U.S., but when their request for help is rejected they seek the help of rival nations. Therefore, this is not the time to yield to the Turks, alleging as biguities in Archbishop Makarios policies, but to stand firmly behind the Greek Cypriots, for, clearly, if Turkish annexationist ambitions a not in the interest of mankind.

B. E.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Yet another missile

By Herbert Scoville Jr.

Soviet air defenses, which were also unconstrained by the Moscow agreements.

The Congress was initially skeptical of the need for this new program, but nevertheless kept small sums for it in the budget.

After two years of preliminary work, the funds requested jumped to \$125 million, and the program was broadened to include the parallel development of an air-launched version. Now in Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger's new budget, the cruise-missile program moves into high gear with \$153 million proposed for the coming fiscal year and \$296 million in fiscal 1977.

The justification — a high point in bureaucratic gobbledygook — is that it would provide "a unique potential for unambiguous, controlled, single-weapon response." Yet if the U.S. needed a single-warhead strategic missile, it could save money by not putting MIRVs on so many of its existing ballistic missiles.

The cruise missiles are also justified as a low-cost way of imposing large additional expenses for Soviet air defenses to counter them. In other words, the U.S. is building weapons which will inevitably cost billions to try to impoverish the Soviet Union, hardly an economically attractive program when there are insufficient funds to support a food-stamp program.

The submarine-launched cruise missile cannot be defended militarily. The extensive Soviet air defenses which could counter such missiles are unconstrained by any international agreement, while Soviet defenses against ballistic missiles have been limited to a single site, which can be easily overcome by a fraction of the MIRVs on a single Poseidon-equipped submarine.

Even worse, a submarine equipped with cruise missiles will be much more vulnerable to Soviet anti-submarine warfare countermeasures than the Polaris/Poseidon. The range of the cruise missile will be only 1,500 miles: the early Polaris ballistic

missiles with this range have lost since been replaced. For most target in the Soviet Union, the submarine would have to operate relatively close to Soviet coasts, and most of the Atlantic Ocean would be out of range of Moscow.

The Navy has justified the \$1 billion Trident submarine and missile program on the premise that even if 2,500-nautical-mile-range Polaris Poseidon ballistic missile submarines are potentially vulnerable to future Soviet attack. The simultaneous justification of Trident and SLCM programs is just another Pentagon inconsistency.

The time has come to call a halt to this kind of nonsense in our defense program. Schlesinger's claim that "erode our real military power" as make us "the shadow rather than the substance of a first-class military power" are ridiculous when his budget includes such a project. Furthermore, cruise missiles can be launched from all types of submarines, making the SALT limitations a sham.

The submarine-cruise-missile development should be terminated not and any cruise-missile development should be directed toward a missile which could be launched from aircraft staying outside the borders of the Soviet Union. This would make it unnecessary to procure it inordinately expensive B-1 bombs now estimated to cost nearly \$1 million largely because it must have the high-performance characteristics needed to penetrate Soviet air defenses.

The U.S. can no longer afford to build every technologically feasible weapon not banned in an arms limitation agreement. To prevent this falling in the future and keep the Vladivostok accord from being a meaningless shell, cruise missiles should be included in the ceilings now being incorporated in the formal treaty.

Dr. Scoville is secretary of the Arms Control Association and formerly assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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